

May 6, 1915

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Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper
Established in 1855



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in Mexico,
by
General Huerta*



Dispatches from the Front

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Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1855

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXX

Thursday, May 6, 1915

No. 3113

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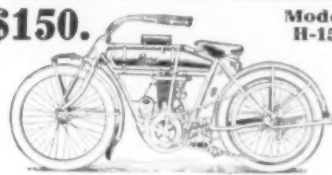
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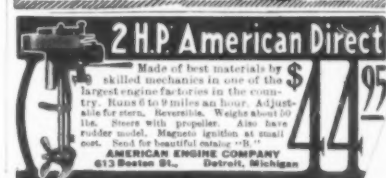
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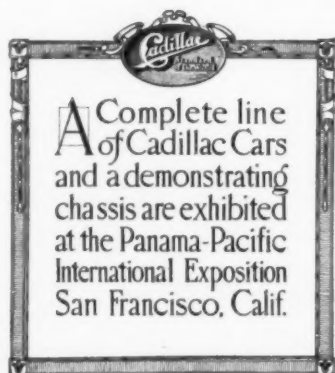


UNMATCHED SPEED
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Touring in The Eight-Cylinder Cadillac holds new fascinations



THE greatest boon the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac confers upon the American people is that it removes the strain and the weariness from long distance motor travel.

If ever a nation needed the relaxation, as well as the exhilaration of motoring, this nation needs it. And if ever a motor car was at once both stimulating and soothing, that car is the Cadillac "Eight."

Men and women all over America are awakening to this delightful discovery.

The roads of the continent are calling to them with a new charm and a new insistence.

The Cadillac "Eight" has supplied the last necessary link in the chain of causes which constitute the thing called luxury.

It sets the traveler free from taut nerves, from tense muscles, and from constant concentration on the performance of the motor.

All the glorious tingle of a noiseless flight through space is there in increased measure.

But the strain is gone—gone, and forgotten, because the flow of power is so continuous and so quiet that you are scarcely conscious that the engine exists.

There are no convulsive movements of the motor, no noise of straining and labor, no irritating vibration—because there is no lapse or halt between Cadillac power impulses.

You relax and rest, in the Cadillac "Eight," because the unpleasant reminders of intermittent power are removed.

You forget the engine, you forget the mechanical system which is carrying you forward—and luxuriate in a sense of serene well-being and comfort.

The mind is released from its thralldom to the car, and turns a thousand times more often to the beauty of the road, of the sky and of the landscape.

The joy of touring is not only a greater joy in the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac, but it calls into being a new set of physical and a new set of mental sensations.

Heretofore, no matter how gallantly your motor mounted a hill, you were conscious every moment that it was climbing,—that it was laboring.

Now, you only know that the hill was high because you saw it before the mount began—or looked back after the crest was reached.

The old sensation is now exactly reversed.

Then, the car fought against the hill and triumphed over it—now, the hill seems to melt away before the car.

You can now travel almost continuously on high gear—under throttle control.

The power-application is so fluid that the effect, when you accelerate the speed, is very much as though you had "turned on" the power, as you "turn on" water by opening a spigot.

As far as sound and vibration are concerned, the engine does not seem to be energizing at all.

The car simply glides from one rate of travel to another, without perceptible effort or hesitation.

The result is that the mind is lulled into repose and the body obeys the impulse of the mind.

All the niceties of Cadillac construction supplement and simplify and emphasize the luxurious action of the Eight-Cylinder engine.

The latter might be ever so perfect and still fail of its full efficiency if the car as a whole were not manufactured in every minute part with relation to the requirements of the motor.

Cadillac thoroughness is responsible for the accuracy of every function which might contribute to the efficiency of the engine.

And, too, the spring suspension, and the deep soft upholstery share the task of resting and soothing mind and body—the two work to that end in continuous harmony.

More than eight thousand Cadillac owners are now enjoying these marked elements of ease which confer a new charm upon motoring.

Our information would indicate that nearly all of them experience the same impulse—a renewed and irresistible call to long distance touring.

With rough roads largely robbed of their terrors, and good roads made almost doubly delightful—with hills no longer to be dreaded and gear shifting practically eliminated—with a new and astonishingly active acceleration, always to be relied upon—touring in the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac becomes an unalloyed delight.

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Standard Seven passenger car, Five passenger Salon and Roadster, \$1975.
Landaulet Coupe, \$2500. Five passenger Sedan, \$2800. Seven passenger
Limousine, \$3450. Prices F. O. B. Detroit.

Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.

Devoted Dog Defends His Ruined Home

Drawn by E. Matania



PATHETIC INCIDENT DURING THE OCCUPATION OF VAILLY

The inhabitants of Vailly, France, fled from their homes when the town was bombarded by the Germans, but the French defenders did not withdraw until the place was in ruins. The victorious Germans were much impressed, when they marched into the desolated village, to find a splendid dog on the roof of a ruined building, evidently the home of his master, baying his defiance to the whole German army. Hundreds of towns and villages in

northern France have been destroyed wholly or in part, and with the resumption of powerful offensive movements, which now seem near at hand, many hitherto spared will be battered to pieces by the tremendous batteries of field artillery. It is said that the 350 guns used by the British at the battle of Neuve Chapelle used more ammunition in one week than was expended during the whole Boer war.

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

New York, May 6, 1915

EDITORIAL

Let the Thinking People Rule!

America's True Greatness

AMERICANS are the greatest philanthropists in history. During the last year Europe has been deluged by a tornado of blood, but America has been flooded with gifts of gold. Europe, staggering beneath its burden of hate, has fallen down on the stairway of progress; but America with a passion for human service has made bright her way by her lavish gifts of wealth and love.

Wealthy Americans gave away during 1914 to educational and charitable institutions \$315,000,000—almost twice the amount given in 1913. Eighteen different Americans bequeathed sums ranging from one million to sixteen million dollars. While Europe's surplus wealth has been devoted to training and equipping men to slaughter efficiently, America's millions have been devoted to feeding the poor, clothing the naked, healing the sick and enlightening the minds of men, and the largest, but one, of these gifts was bequeathed anonymously. This "aged millionaire" asked no other pleasure than the joy of giving. Emerson says, "A great man is always willing to be little."

John D. Rockefeller gave a total of \$5,802,908. His largest bequests were \$3,500,000 to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and \$1,019,908 to the University of Chicago. Andrew Carnegie gave \$2,000,000 to International Peace propaganda. Edwin Ginn, the Boston publisher, bequeathed another million for the same work. Francis A. Ogden, a Texan, bequeathed his entire estate, valued at several millions, to the education of the children in rural communities. Others bequeathed their millions to building hospitals and improving the conditions of the poor. A grand total of more than \$75,000,000 was left to the colleges.

King-ridden, hate-defiled Europe is reaping the chaos and agony of war; but money-making, service-aspiring America is achieving true grandeur. Carlyle was right; "Oh, it is great and there is no other greatness—to make one nook of God's creation more fruitful, better, more worthy of God; to make some human heart a little wiser, manlier, happier,—more blessed, less accursed."

A Master Builder Gone!

WHEN John Randolph of Roanoke was taunted with having expressed his admiration for a man who had been his bitterest foe and who had passed to the Great Beyond, he is said to have responded: "When the Lord God Almighty puts his hand on a man, I think it is time for me to take mine off."

It is refreshing to note that the finest tributes to the statesmanship and constructive leadership of the late Nelson W. Aldrich were paid by some of the great newspapers that, during his life time, had been his severest critics. The New York Times, an ardent advocate and supporter of President Wilson, goes so far as to say that "Senator Aldrich will be remembered as the real author of the reform which has given us the Federal Reserve, Banking and Currency system." No one familiar with the history of the Monetary Commission, of which Mr. Aldrich was chairman, will deny that he was the constructive statesman whose genius pointed out the way to reform and safeguard our banking system.

Mr. Aldrich, after receiving an academic education, was a grocer's clerk at the age of seventeen, then book-keeper, then proprietor and soon a man of large affairs in the business world. During all the era in which he was the Senate leader, he stood resolutely for policies that he believed would aid the material welfare of the American people. He was for sound money, for a protective tariff, for fair treatment of business, big and little, for the development of our natural resources, the construction of new railroads and the re-building of our merchant marine.

Instead of turning away from the captains of industry and finance, he advised with them, regarding legislation affecting business conditions. As Chairman of the National Monetary Commission, he made a study of the financial systems of other countries, visiting the great capitals of the world, including London, Paris and Berlin, and his comprehensive report of the Commission is a monument to the Senator which will endure as long as the Republic lasts.

Modest, unassuming, abstemious, kind-hearted and generous, he seldom was heard in acrimonious debate. But he held to his views with the steadfastness that sincerity always gives and thus won the respect of all his associates. In the words of his friend, Henry P. Davison, "He was a great statesman and a great patriot." His power as a leader of the majority was never abused. In numerous instances he was helpful and most considerate to those on

After the Great War

By THOMAS O. MARVIN, Boston

THE decade after the Civil War was marked by great industrial and commercial prosperity. Following the Spanish-American War another great expansion of trade took place. The Boer War was followed by a great development of British trade. It was after the Franco-Prussian War that Germany's industrial awakening came. Japan's development since the war with Russia has been greatly accelerated. Out of the present European crisis there will come unprecedented industrial and commercial activity, but we can only secure our share of it by a return to our historic policy of encouraging and protecting business.

the opposite side of the house who had difficult problems to solve and who appealed to him for assistance.

Coming from the smallest state in the Union, Rhode Island, the power in the national chamber that Senator Aldrich yielded was most surprising. He was not a fluent speaker and he indulged in no flights of oratory. He was a plain business man, endowed with remarkable sagacity and foresight. He was sincere in his convictions, abiding in his faith in the principles of his party, persistent in pursuit of error and unyielding in defence of what he believed to be right. Yet no statesman in our time has suffered so much abuse from the muckrakers and so much denunciation from the yellow journalists as he. To neither of these did Senator Aldrich ever pay the slightest attention. He never read their diatribes. He never looked at their cartoons. He kept on in the course of life which he had laid out for himself, serene in the knowledge that his conscience was clear, his honor unsullied and his patriotism unquestioned.

Senator Aldrich lived to see the swing of the pendulum away from the policy of destruction back toward constructive legislation. The master builders are once more being called to duty. Foremost among the master builders of the United States, history will place the name of Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island.

Taxpayers Are Waking Up!

WAKE up! The taxpayers of the country at last are waking up. They have been so busy with other things that they have neglected to take an interest in good government. They have let the politicians run riot with the people's money until at last the burden of taxes has become so unbearable that the situation is one of peril. In the language of Judge Elbert H. Gary, of the Steel Corporation:

We all know that heavy taxation acts as a check upon business. It makes it difficult for business to compete with the same kind of business in other more favored localities. It causes unemployment and high rents and makes life more difficult and the cost of government greater.

Our greatest cities have been the principal sufferers from the looting and grafting of politicians allied and often partners with contractors on public works. The expenses of our city governments have grown to such prodigious proportions that at last the rent payer, upon whom the taxpayer must depend in large part for this revenue, has started a revolt. When the rent payer and the property owner combine, good government will be a possibility.

The organization of a citizens' committee in New York by some of its leading captains of industry and finance, including Judge Gary of the Steel Corporation, ex-Comptroller A. B. Hepburn, ex-Secretary of the Treasury George B. Cortelyou, Vincent Astor, August Heckscher, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Darwin P. Kingsley, Frank A. Vanderlip and others of national reputation will have far-reaching significance in the conduct of city affairs. Judge Gary, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee, says that its purpose will be to fully investigate the financial condition of the city with a view to co-operating with the city officials in an effort to keep taxes down and still push forward needed public improvements. This will be done in a non-partisan way.

Let the leading men of every community watch the effort that is being made to put the affairs of our greatest American city on a business footing. In this connection we might add that the opposition of New York City officials to a direct State tax indicates an astonishing lack of knowledge regarding the condition of the State Treasury. Senator Brown, the Republican leader of the upper branch of the Legislature, makes a timely statement regarding the amazing increase in the cost of our State Government and demands that a halt be called on all new enterprises until means have been provided for paying for those to which the State is already committed. Unless this is done speedily, he says, the burden of taxation will be heavily increased.

While tax-payers have been sleeping, politicians have been loading upon them the burden of an expensive "Social Service" so-called, comprising palatial asylums for the insane, and expensive commissions purporting to be for the

benefit of labor, of the public health, of safety and of sanitation. A law for widows' pensions, which will enormously increase the burden of taxes, has just been added to the "Social Service" list and we are already told that it is to be followed by a demand for a bill to pension the unemployed. Thus the thrifty, the industrious and economical are to take upon their shoulders the burden of supporting not only the vicious and criminal classes, but the shiftless, indolent, careless and thoughtless, too proud to beg, but not too proud to take advantage of the bread line and of "Bundle Day."

The Plain Truth

SENSE! "Advertising prepares the way and the salesman follows it up!" This is the opinion of one of the most experienced, cultured and enlightened business managers in the country, Mr. Arthur Williams of the New York Edison Company. At a recent luncheon, he said: "In my opinion every business house should set aside a certain percentage of its income for advertising expenditures," and he added that the advertiser was like the chicken which cackles over every egg, while the duck lays an egg and goes away without saying anything. Don't be a duck!

SYMPATHETIC! One hundred and fifty thousand workmen are said to be without a job in Chicago because of a "sympathetic" strike directed by some of the so-called "labor leaders" in opposition to the wishes of the masses of the working men. Now let all faddists and all those who live on the proceeds of organizations for social reform get busy and establish bread lines and bundle days for the jobless of Chicago. Let newspapers print their favorite cartoons showing the slave drivers of business whipping the unfortunate workers to their daily toil. Open the soup house, enlarge the municipal lodging house, make way for the jobless. This is the spirit of the age and woe to him who opposes it. After all why should the thinking people rule?

RESIGN! Post cards addressed to Secretary of State Bryan at Washington and containing the printed words: "For the benefit of the country, Resign!" were held up by the Postmaster of Brooklyn under the postal rule excluding matter on postcards that seems to reflect on the character of the person addressed. It is an innovation to regard a request for a resignation as a reflection on a man's character, though it may be regarded as a criticism of his fitness and capacity. It is said that the intercepted cards in Brooklyn were intended to signalize a general demand throughout the country for Mr. Bryan's resignation, but this is nothing new because numerous newspapers and magazines have made the same demand, and have gone through the mails without delay. Altogether the incident is so trifling that it is not worth noticing, and this no doubt, will be Mr. Bryan's judgment.

DROP! After over two years of investigation, the Interstate Commerce Commission has dismissed the inquiry into the affairs of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. It has been discovered suddenly that to complete an inquiry going into the history, financial operation, rules, regulations and practices of all telephone and telegraph companies would cost a very large amount of money and yield no advantages in return. It is reassuring to find some attention, at last, being paid to the wasting of the public funds in unnecessary and uncalled for investigation, not only by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the ridiculous Industrial Trades Commission, but also by the Department of Justice. We have said, and we repeat it again, that the time will come when the people of this country, restored to sanity and enjoying once more the fruits of a common prosperity, will look back with amazement and incredulity at the era of trust-busting, railroad-smashing and destructive legislation from which we are now, at last, apparently emerging.

YES! "Your brave and sensible editorials are indeed encouraging. If only 10,000,000 Americans might read them every week!" This is the greeting that comes to the Editor of LESLIE's from the Secretary of the Merchants & Business Men's Association of Douglas, Ga. Nowhere in this country has the revulsion against destructive policies been more noticeable than in the South. The Texaco Star speaks of "the courage and good sense" displayed by Governor Ferguson in his message to the Texas Legislature in which he bids them to turn again to first principles and to ignore those who seek to cure the evils of extravagance and incorrect living by legislation. The words of Governor Ferguson are well worth remembering. He says:

Can the average man today, who finds his troubles enveloping him, conscientiously say to himself: "I have spent less than I have made. I have bought less than I could pay for. I have lived within my means. I have been frugal and economical. I have been free from wasteful and riotous living. I have made investments in reasonable proportion to my own worth." No people who do not recognize and respect these simple truths can ever survive misfortune, let alone rise to prosperity and affluence.

The Trend of Public Opinion

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

Wilson Answers Bernstorff

"EMPTY and amiable" is the way the New York *Staats-Zeitung* characterizes the American reply to the Bernstorff memorandum. Though signed by Secretary Bryan the reply is the work of President Wilson. It is addressed to the Ambassador himself, since his memorandum contained no statement to indicate whether it originated with him or with the Berlin Government. In reply to the hint that the United States had not been as firm as it should have been with regard to Great Britain's interference with our trade with Germany, President Wilson suggests to Ambassador Bernstorff that our relations with any of the belligerent nations "cannot wisely be made a subject of discussion with a third government." The language of the Bernstorff memorandum on the subject of the neutrality of the United States in the matter of shipments of arms, the note declares to be "susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States." To shut off the shipment of war supplies during the progress of the war "would affect unequally the relations of the United States with the nations at war," and would therefore constitute "an unjustifiable departure from the principle of strict neutrality." The one strong feature of the Bernstorff memorandum, that in which the Ambassador argued that an embargo would now be established on the shipment of war munitions to the Allies if the United States applied to this situation the same conception of neutrality that President Wilson applied to the Mexican civil war a year ago, is ignored altogether. If the President considered the Mexican civil war and the present international conflict do not constitute a true analogy, he should have referred to it in his reply and made the distinction clear. This is but one of many embarrassing situations that may continue to arise as the result of our mistaken Mexican policy.

Not Yet Ready for Peace It is a matter of history that peace talk always starts in the early stages of a war, and the present conflict is no exception. Rumors of possible settlements have been current for months, but the reception accorded the peace plea of the Pope, given to Karl H. von Wiegand, special staff correspondent of the New York *World*, is good evidence that the time is not yet ripe for peace. On the ground that the war has not yet been decisive; that the causes leading to the conflict could not now be given lasting settlement, and that Germany is weakening while the Allies are steadily growing stronger, the entire press of Britain and France scoff at all peace proposals at the present time. "It is absurd to accept a limping peace," says the *Journal of Paris*, "just when the prospects justify hopes of a complete victory." The most significant proposition from the German standpoint concerning conditions of peace is that contained in a letter of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, ex-Colonial Secretary of Germany, read at a pro-German mass meeting in Portland, Me. The letter suggests the possible relinquishment of Belgium, provided there be guaranteed the freedom or neutralization of the high seas in time of war, and an open-door trade policy for Germany with the colonies of other empires, notably the British. If these conditions be not granted it would then be Germany's purpose to retain Belgium as a necessary commercial gateway. The British press, which has been in the habit of sneering at German diplomacy, looks upon the Dernburg letter as a subtle move to influence American sympathies. Great Britain and France have pledged one another to secure the independence of Belgium and could consider no peace proposals that did not include her separate existence, but the fear is expressed that Dr. Dernburg's efforts, combined

with the German campaign in other neutral countries to present Germany as desirous of putting an end to a war whose horrors grow worse daily, may place the Allies in a bad light in desiring to continue the conflict. The strongest American opinion on the subject is that of President-Emeritus Eliot, of Harvard University, who says, "I cannot conceive of a worse catastrophe for the human race than peace in Europe now."

A Chance for Big Business

THERE is hope for Prosperity. Business is to have a chance to grow big in the United States so that it can spread all over the world. This is to be done by the new Wilson Commission which so many were apprehensive about. Cooperation between the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Federal Trade Commission is already bearing results. It can be announced here for the first time that Chairman Davies, of the Federal Trade Commission, and all the other members of the commission favor making a recommendation to Congress that the Sherman law be amended to permit pooling agreements among American manufacturers for the foreign trade exclusively. The President also is in favor of such an amendment provided that the amending clause can be phrased in such a way that after the pooling agreements are formed, other manufacturers, desiring to enter such an arrangement, cannot be excluded. It is now pretty certain that the members of the commission will work out a plan which should materially increase American foreign trade. Manufacturers who are now unable to finance individually an expensive foreign selling agency would then be able to pool their interests and divide the expense, obtaining an added advantage from being able to compete on a wholesale plan with their foreign rivals. That this constructive result is in sight is due largely to the manner in which the business men of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States have become advisors of the government. That is the rôle they should play more often.

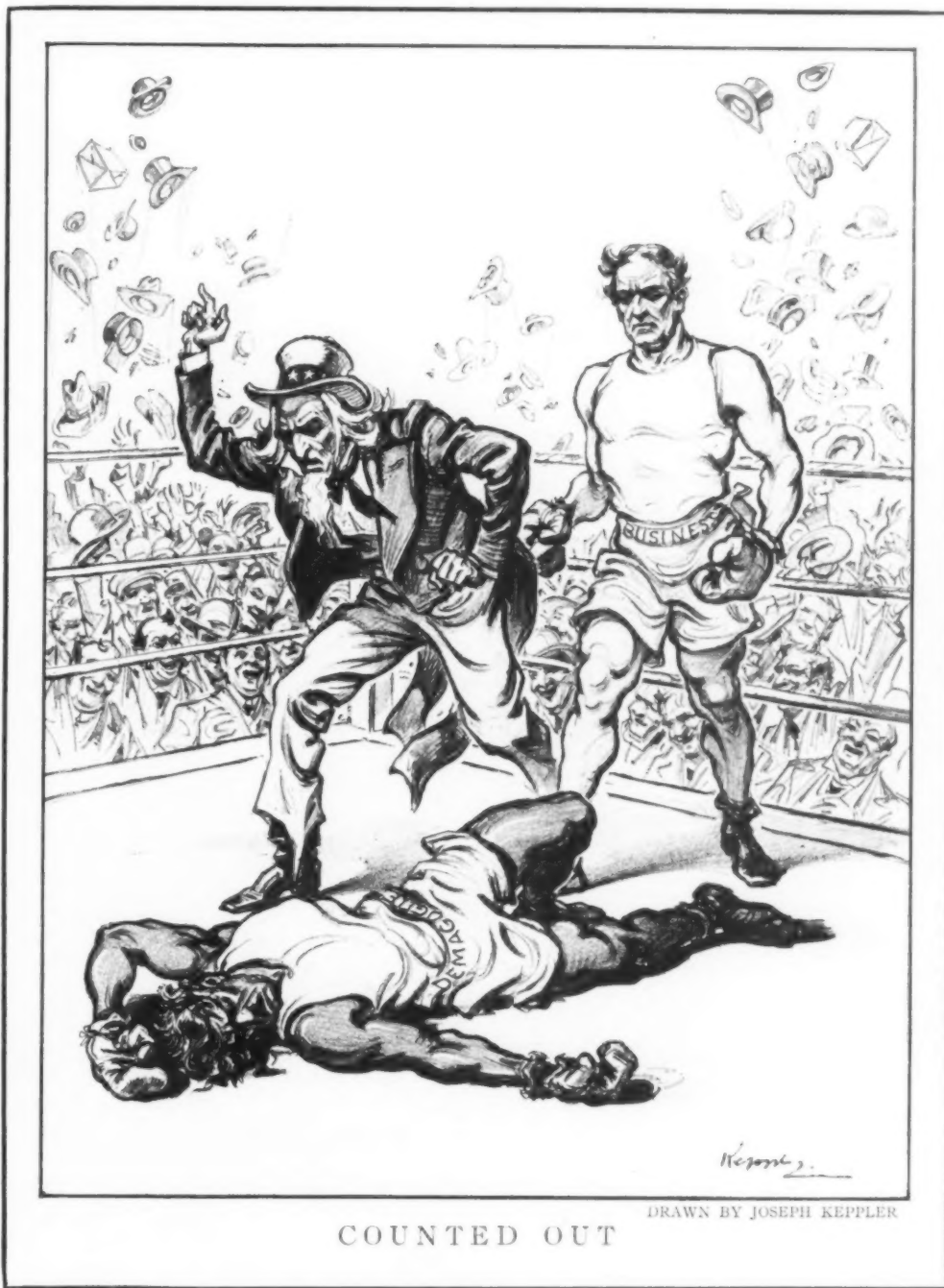
Stirring the Mexican Muddle THE criticism of President Wilson's Mexican policy that stings most, is that coming from the Roman Catholic Church, because of the utter failure of the protests of this government to procure better treatment for priests and members of religious orders at the hands of the Constitutionalists. Secretary of State Bryan has addressed a letter to Reverend Francis C. Kelley, of Chicago, President of the Catholic Church Extension Society, attempting to justify the administration. He

cites the many strong representations made to various revolutionary leaders during the past nine months, on behalf of the unfortunate clericals, and writes eloquently of the necessities of economic justice, popular education and spiritual development in the hotbed of anarchy which Mexico now is. Father Kelley, in a polite reply, expresses his thanks for the representations and his regrets that they have been without results. "It is a hard thing," he says, "to contemplate the continuation of these outrages in the face of the strong protests of your department, as well as the protests of foreign governments and of millions of people—citizens of the United States—who have been horrified by the happenings in Mexico."

Recent events in Mexico bring no reassurance to the Catholic clergy. All the revolutionary chiefs are hostile to the church; but Villa, whose forces were so badly whipped at Celaya, is probably the least implacable. Carranza, whose star is now in the ascendancy, is the most intelligent and perhaps the most consistent in his hostility to clerical influences. The press bureaus of the rival chiefs issue conflicting statements, and non-partisan reports are suppressed, but it seems evident that Villa has been so decisively defeated that he will find it difficult to recover his former prestige. He claims to have rallied his army for a stand against the Carranza forces near Aguascalientes, and another big battle may be imminent. The conditions under which foreign residents are living are almost intolerable. Looting, outrages and murders are of frequent occurrence.

Frank's Death Sentence Upheld

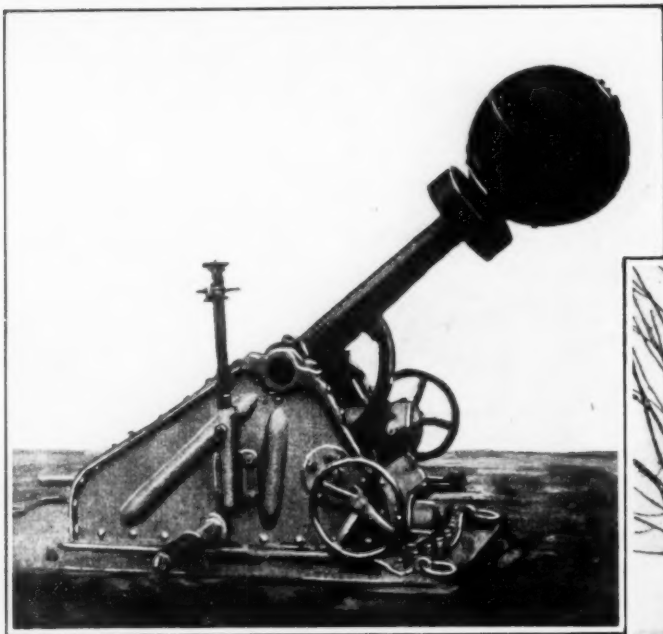
LEO M. FRANK, condemned to die for the murder of fourteen-year-old Mary Phagan, two years ago at Atlanta, Ga., lost his last plea for life when the Supreme Court of the United States decided that he had been convicted after due process of law. The two principal points in the Frank appeal were that the disorder in and about the courtroom during the trial, and up to and at the rendition of the verdict, amounted to mob domination, and that his constitutional rights were forfeited because he was absent from the courtroom at the time the verdict was rendered. Justice Pitney, writing the opinion of the majority of the Court, pointed out that the allegations of disorder were submitted to the trial court and then to the Supreme Court of Georgia; that the facts had been examined, and the allegations found to be groundless by both courts. As to the second point, the Supreme Court holds that the waiver of the right of the prisoner to be present at the rendering of the verdict by the jury does not amount to a deprivation of due process of law, even when such waiver is made by counsel without the prisoner's knowledge. Justices Holmes and Hughes, dissenting, say upon the first point raised: "It is our duty to act now and to declare lynch law as little valid when practiced by a regularly drawn jury as when administered by one elected by a mob intent on death." Frank's only hope now is pardon or commutation to imprisonment by the Governor of Georgia.



COUNTED OUT

DRAWN BY JOSEPH KEPPLER

New Means of Defense



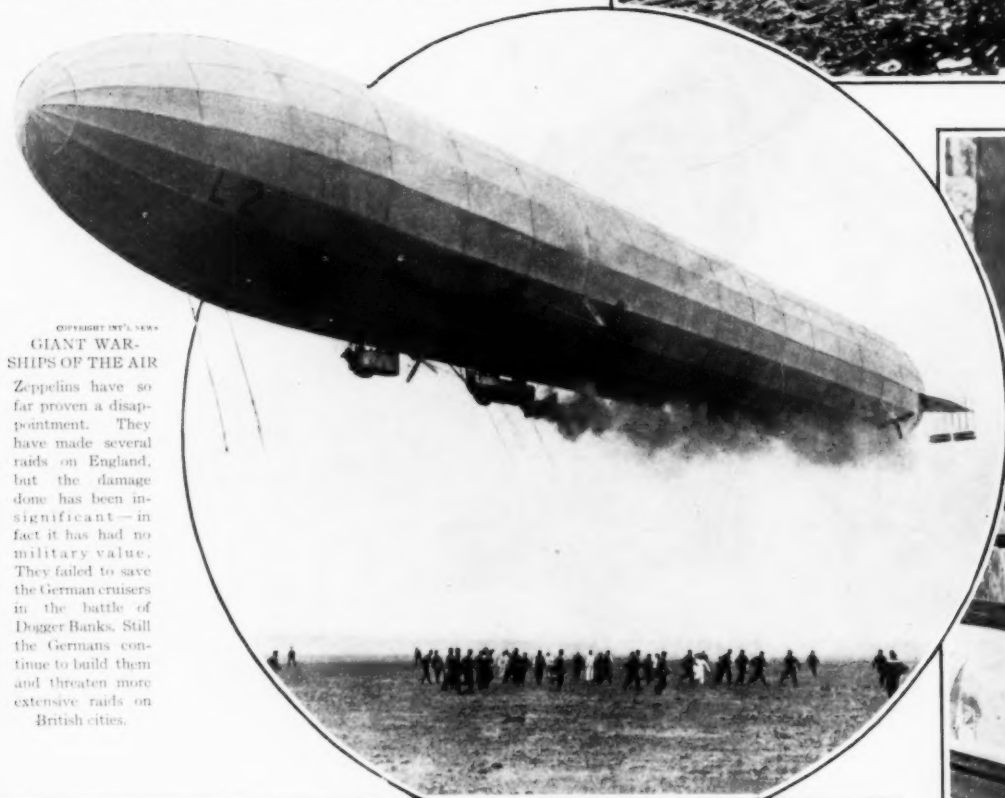
A MODERN ENGINE OF DEATH

This bomb throwing machine that the Germans call a *Minenwerfer* hurls a heavy projectile for a short distance only. The projectile is an exaggerated hand grenade, with no penetrating power, but producing a terrible explosion. The game is to throw it so that it will drop into the enemy's trench. The result is death to every living thing for many yards on each side. Small mine throwers are also used, some being much like ancient catapults.



QUITE LIKE A FORT

This is one of the biggest armored automobiles in use by the Allies. It is provided with machine guns and the steel plates that cover its sides are proof against all rifle fire. Armored cars were much used during the first weeks of the war, but since the armies have settled down to trench fighting they have been less active. They are fine for reconnaissance in force, combining high speed with both offensive and defensive powers.



GIANT WAR-SHIPS OF THE AIR

Zeppelins have so far proven a disappointment. They have made several raids on England, but the damage done has been insignificant—in fact it has had no military value. They failed to save the German cruisers in the battle of Dogger Banks. Still the Germans continue to build them and threaten more extensive raids on British cities.



THE "THICK BERTHA" SHELLS

One of the 42-centimetre shells standing beside a man of ordinary height. These are the most formidable weapons ever made, but the guns that fire them can be used only when mounted on concrete foundations.



MAKING TRENCHES WITH THE AID OF A NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD

This picture has additional interest from the fact that the men at work are said to be Russian prisoners of war set to the task of constructing fortifications for their German captors. It was taken near Lodz, in Russian Poland, during the time when hostilities were most active there. Modern mechanical equipment has greatly facilitated the building of trenches, though those constructed under fire, as many of them are, must be dug with spades, as of old.



AEROPLANES HAVE MADE GOOD IN ARMY USE

This is a British air craft and bears the Allies' identification mark under the plane, a large circle. Aeroplanes are invaluable for scouting purposes and are in constant use.

Offense and in War

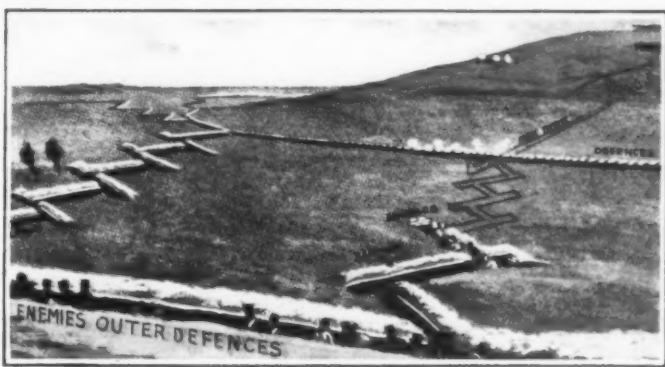


CUTTING BOARDS FOR THE FLOORS OF TRENCHES
Vast quantities of wood have been used in the military works of the Western frontier, and the destruction of timber will create a serious problem for the future.

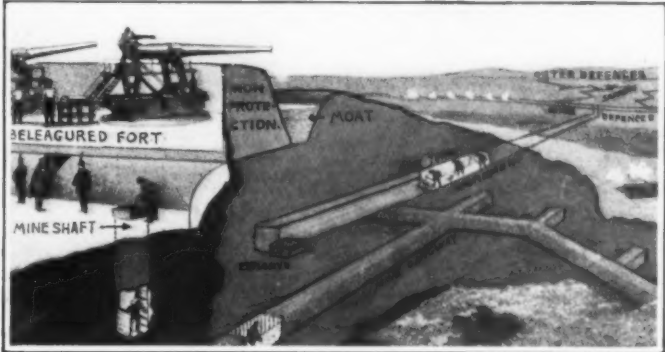
ENTRENCHING LEVEL GROUND
Flanders, being a sandy plain, presented its own problems to the German military engineers who have constructed the fortifications that are expected to stem the rush of the Belgian and British troops. The whole frontier is entrenched after the manner shown in the picture. Railroad iron is used to support the bomb proofs and the bottoms of the trenches are floored with wood. The network of trenches is most complicated, approaches being designed to allow the men to enter and leave the first line without being exposed to the enemy's fire.



SOLDIERS IN A PARTLY COMPLETED TUNNEL
The zigzag method of running trenches is shown. This is necessary to prevent the enemy, in case of a successful advance, from being able to pour an enfilading fire into the trench. These defenses twist and turn to get the benefit of the natural advantages in the ground.



METHOD OF APPROACHING A BELEAGUERED FORT BY MINING
Zigzag trenches are cut as far as practicable and then a mine is driven under ground to a point directly below the citadel. Here a heavy charge of explosives is set off.



HOW A FORT PROTECTS ITSELF AGAINST MINES
The besiegers are shown in the diagram driving a mine tunnel toward the citadel, while the defenders are pushing forward a countermine on a lower level, labeled "mine gangway." When evidences of the enemy's activity are detected the countermine is blown up.

LOOPHOLES FOR RIFLE FIRE
The top of a partly finished trench, showing wooden boxes and sewer pipe set in the turf wall to serve as loopholes. These can be used by rifles or machine guns. It is almost impossible to take a trench by storm without first battering its defenders with artillery fire.



LIVING IN BOMB PROOFS
The men in the trenches find shelter from shells in small rooms dug in the sides of the trenches. Here, too, they retire to get what sleep their duties allow.

General Huerta on Meddling in Mexico

A Powerful Article by the Man the United States Forced Out of the Presidency

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article, prepared for LESLIE'S WEEKLY by General Victoriano Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico, and now staying temporarily in New York City, has a special interest at this time, when the international troubles of the United States, due to the conditions of anarchy prevailing in Mexico, are

becoming increasingly serious, and when no solution for them is even suggested. Despite the fact that General Huerta is no longer president of Mexico, he must still be considered the strongest and most able of Mexicans, and his views on any subject pertaining to the troubles of his country are worthy of consideration.

IT is with great pleasure that I write an article for LESLIE'S WEEKLY, for while this publication did, at times, criticize me and my policies while I was president of Mexico, I recognize that it has always been actuated by a spirit of fairness and justness, not only toward me personally but toward my suffering countrymen, whose welfare is much dearer to my heart than my own fortunes.

I may begin by saying that I am first a Mexican patriot, but also a friend of the people of the United States. During the short time that I have been in your wonderful country many have asked me, "What about intervention in Mexico by the United States?" and I can only reply that armed intervention cannot be justified either in law or morals, and it cannot, under any circumstances, bring with it a material reward adequate to its tremendous cost. Furthermore, it seems to me that any meddling with the internal affairs of Mexico is equally wrong from a moral standpoint, and is certain to bring further disaster on the unhappy people of that country. I do not and cannot believe that there is any feeling of hostility against Mexico on the part of the people of the United States, and I am sure that the great majority of them heartily endorse the policy of your president as recently announced in a public manner of keeping hands off in Mexico. There are, however, powerful influences at work to bring about intervention—interests that would profit by such action, and which are selfish enough to want to make these profits regardless of the fate of the country they hope to exploit or the cost to the land to which they owe their allegiance. Do not be blinded to the truth, North Americans! If the internal troubles of Mexico are to be composed in a right way they must be settled by the Mexicans themselves in their own way and without the armed intervention, or indeed the political or diplomatic intervention, of any outside nation.

Unfortunate things have happened to Americans in Mexico, but they have also happened to Americans in Europe during the war there, which is so much more terrible than our own Mexican struggle. Mexico is, and has been for a long time, involved in civil war, which has led many people to say that the Mexicans are therefore proven to be unfit for self-government; but most of the South American republics have been, during the past quarter of a century, involved in civil wars just as destructive as the one now devastating my native land, and yet neither the United States nor any other power intervened to deprive them of their undoubted rights of self-government.

To get closer home, if my recollection serves me, you are but this year celebrating the 50th anniversary of the close of a civil war in these United States, a war in which you were quarreling amongst yourselves, and in which much blood was shed. In my library, in Mexico City, one whole shelf was devoted to histories of that quarrel, and if they can be trusted, there were not lacking instances of brigandage, destruction of private property, confiscation, and even crimes against womanhood. It is because of such things, which in isolated cases are inseparable from war, that many people urge it to be the duty of the United States to quarrel with Mexico. Yet I think that had any foreign nation undertaken to interfere in your quarrel, the American people, north and south alike, would have united as one man, forgetting all factional differences, in a supreme effort to force the invader from your soil and to preserve the inalienable right of self-government. I am sure I am not wrong in this opinion. I should be very sorry indeed to be shown that I am wrong, for I have, during all my life, highly esteemed Americans; which I could no longer do if I were convinced that they would not sacrifice everything else in the world to preserve their national existence.

I, myself, am a Mexican—a native Mexican. My people were Mexicans when the Spaniards came, overthrew our institutions and established an alien rule; but the native Mexicans absorbed and swallowed up the Spaniards so that to-day my country is not Spanish, despite its language and literature, but is Mexican, and it is as a Mexican and a patriot that I speak. My people do not have behind them as many centuries of civilization and development as have the peoples of Europe, and no one is more conscious than myself that many bad things have occurred in Mexico. When I was president I used my best efforts to prevent such occurrences. I gave guarantees to all persons, whether Mexican or foreign, that they should be secure in the enjoyment of their rights and their properties, because that, as I conceive it, is one of the first functions of a good government. Since the time of my departure from Mexico, some months ago, conditions have changed and many persons of various nation-

alities have suffered through these changes; yet I maintain that we Mexicans have a right to settle our own disputes without the intervention of any foreign nation.

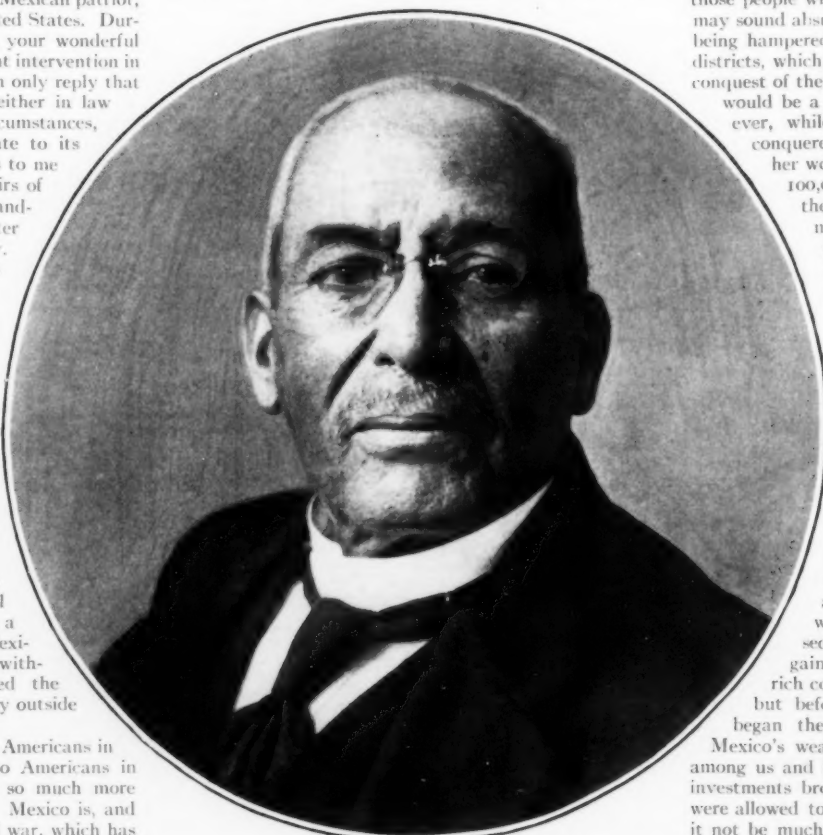
The Mexican people have a strong national feeling. They love their country; they are pleased and flattered when it meets the approval of foreigners, and they have proven on innumerable battlefields that they are not afraid

would close many mountain passes against an army. A handful of sharpshooters, concealed in the fastnesses of the hills, might rain death upon the most experienced invaders with little risk to themselves. Not only would the invader be obliged to fight the Mexican people and the Mexican geography, but also in certain localities he would have to contend with tropical diseases, very deadly to those people who are not accustomed to our climate. It may sound absurd to northern ears to talk about an army being hampered by mosquitoes and snakes, yet there are districts, which would require to be subjugated before the conquest of the country was completed, where these pests would be a serious menace to foreign troops. However, while I do not say that Mexico cannot be conquered, it is my firm conviction that to conquer her would require not a small army of 50,000 or 100,000 men, but a large army of millions and the task could not be accomplished in three months or six months, but would require years, even a generation. I leave it to others to compute in dollars and cents and in human lives the cost of such an undertaking. It is enough for me to state the conditions as I see them.

What would be the gain in return for this tremendous expense? Either the intervening power would, after having enforced submission on the part of the Mexican people, restore the government to the Mexicans and withdraw, or would permanently retain the Mexican territory. In the former event I have grave doubts of the permanency of results. I do not believe that a government artificially established in Mexico could continue, and certainly any government set up by a foreign power would be of a most artificial nature. In the second event the conquering nation would gain much wealthy territory. Mexico is a rich country—the richest in the world, I believe; but before the present unhappy era of trouble began the whole world was invited to share in Mexico's wealth. Many foreigners made their homes among us and invested billions of dollars. Some of these investments brought fabulous returns, but their owners were allowed to enjoy them in peace and quiet. Would it not be much better to have such a situation restored than to crush down by force of arms a conquered, rebellious and discontented people? In this connection I have not touched upon the moral question at issue. I feel that there scarcely can be two opinions on it. The Mexican people have their own characteristics, their own history, traditions, ethics, language, literature, customs and laws. These were evolved from their own social experiences, and they have as much right to follow and enjoy them undisturbed as have the people of France or England or Germany, or even of the great United States. To overthrow their independence, which carries with it all these things, would be a crime for which there could be no extenuation and no atonement.

I have full faith in the future happiness of Mexico. Out of all this turmoil and bloodshed and destruction, and all this mad civil strife, will ultimately arise a great leader who will restore peace, happiness and prosperity, and make Mexico again, as it was only a few short years ago, one of the most law-abiding countries in the world. Perhaps I may be pardoned for saying that there was, during the latter half of the régime of General Porfirio Díaz, less need for the man of property in remote parts of Mexico to protect it with firearms than there sometimes has been in remote parts of other countries for the protection of property with firearms. It was as safe for a lady then to travel on horseback from end to end of Mexico as it now is for a lady to travel on horseback from end to end of Central Park, New York City. I am not exaggerating when I say these things.

In my vision of the future for my beloved country, I see these conditions restored, I see foreign capital again busy developing our vast resources, and I see the Mexican people gradually educated, developed, increasing in civilization, the arts, sciences, and the ethics of right living. Therefore, I cannot express too strongly my conviction that the proper thing for every one outside of Mexico to do is to stand aside, as everybody stood aside at the time of your Civil War, and let Mexico fight her battles out as best she can in her own way. Such a war must have the proper termination. It always does—as history has shown us repeatedly.



GENERAL VICTORIANO HUERTA—HIS LATEST PORTRAIT

to die in her defense. This brings us to the consideration of what would happen if the United States, either alone or in combination with other countries, should, through a mistaken idea of what was right and proper, undertake to intervene in Mexican affairs by force of arms. The world has had recently striking examples of what supposedly weak peoples can accomplish in the defense of their homes against invaders of superior strength. I have only to point to the resistance made by the armies of Belgium against Germany and the successful campaigns of the Serbians against Austria-Hungary. These soldiers felt that they were fighting for their homes, their families, their liberties; and because they felt this way, they fought so marvelously that they disconcerted and held in check forces vastly greater than their own. I know the people of Mexico. I am one of them. They would rally as one man to oppose any foreign army. In Mexico we have 16,000,000 people in a country of an area of about 2,000,000 square kilometres. These people are excitable, hot-tempered and patriotic, and they can be depended upon to fight against a foreign foe so long as they have life.

It may be objected that Mexican soldiers are neither well-equipped nor well-drilled, but I have yet to learn that battles are won by uniforms. As to weapons, there is a large quantity of excellent firearms in Mexico, many of them of the very best American makes. Look at Serbia, whose soldiers have fought in rags and yet won magnificent successes from enemies more powerful in numbers and perfectly equipped. Some of the European nations claim to have called to the colors ten per cent. of their entire population. If this standard be applied to Mexico she would have 1,600,000 men under arms, many of them veterans trained in the rough school of Mexican civil warfare. It cannot be that such a vast number of men, fairly well-armed and moved by a common patriotic impulse could be easily conquered.

Remember, I do not claim that the United States or any other powerful country could not overrun Mexico. The difference in wealth, resources, numbers, science, equipment would all be against my poor country, and in the end she would be forced to succumb, but even then she would not be conquered. In making this statement I take into consideration the geographical features of my country, which are such as to give great advantages to its defenders. A few sticks of dynamite here and there

V. Huerta



**FIRST WOMAN
VICTIM OF SUB-
MARINES**

Miss Nellie McPherson, the stewardess on the British steamship *Fingal*, was drowned when that ship was sunk by a German submarine a few weeks ago. The English papers report that she was the first woman to lose her life through the submarine blockade. The action of the Germans in torpedoing merchant vessels has excited much bitterness in Great Britain.

People Talked About



OFFICIALLY SAID TO BE THE BEST BABY IN MOBILE

At the Better Baby Show held recently in Mobile, Ala., under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, Mary Frances Durham, not quite four months old, was given the first prize. The entries numbered 351. Little Miss Durham scored 99.46 per cent., which is about the highest on record. Her weight was twelve pounds, seven ounces, which was just two ounces over the correct figure. Several physicians who examined her said that she was probably the most nearly perfect of any baby in the South. The show attracted large crowds.



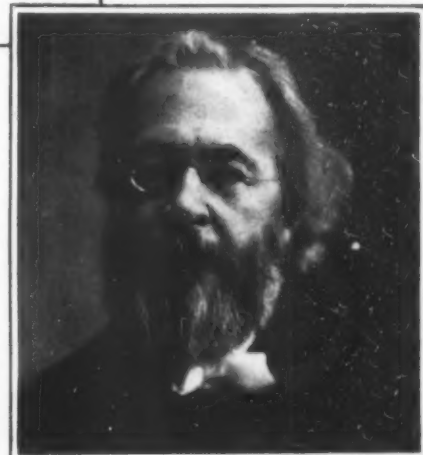
GEORGIA'S CHAMPION PIG RAISER

Miss Maude Phillips, of Quitman, Ga., called the champion pig raiser of the state because her porker, Duchess of Belmont, won the highest award at the Georgia-Florida Fair and the Georgia State Fair. Miss Phillips is a college girl.



**REMARKABLE TEXAS
FAMILY**

A few weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Jenkins, of Italy, Texas, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, their seven sons being present. Six of the sons are physicians and one is a druggist. Mr. Jenkins is seventy years old and his wife is sixty-six. In the picture Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are seated. The sons are, from left to right: Dr. E. M. Jenkins, Dr. W. M. Jenkins, Dr. F. H. Jenkins, Dr. G. H. Jenkins, Dr. I. W. Jenkins, Dr. H. L. D. Jenkins, and C. L. Jenkins.



DR. PARKHURST EXONERATED

The Presbytery of New York recently exonerated the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian church, of New York, from charges of conduct unbecoming a clergyman. The charges were the result of a telegram he sent to a friend in California saying that the time was not ripe for total prohibition and recommending that the State license the sale of wines and beer but prohibit the sale of whisky. This unexpected attitude displeased the extreme prohibitionists, but the Presbytery decided that Dr. Parkhurst's action was a matter of methods, not morals, and dismissed the case.



BUCKNER & ORPHANS

THIS MAN HAS CARED FOR 10,000 ORPHANS
"Father" R. C. Buckner, a Baptist preacher of Dallas, Texas, commenced 38 years ago to care for orphans, and since then he has assisted more than 10,000 children. To-day, at the age of 82, he is still actively engaged in his chosen work and his orphans' home shelters 700 little ones. Not only has he done this wonderful humanitarian work but he has also accumulated a fortune of \$700,000, with which he has endowed the Buckner Orphans' Home, which he recently incorporated to continue his work under the auspices of the Baptist General Convention, of Texas.



A MINISTERING ANGEL TO SICK CHILDREN

Miss Stella Rollman, of Cincinnati, spends the afternoons of all her days in visiting sick children in the General Hospital of that city. She is a graduate of the Cincinnati University and took up social work several years ago. The children are always remembered when their birthdays arrive, and at Christmas, Easter, Thanksgiving and other holidays they are given special treats. So beneficial have her gifts of toys proven to the little invalids that the General Hospital has provided a fund to purchase toys for its child patients. Miss Rollman's work is especially appreciated by children who suffer from chronic complaints and who must spend long months, even years, in the hospital.

How Germany Cares for the Wounded

By FRITZ ARNO WAGNER, Special Correspondent for LESLIE'S

BERLIN, April 3rd.
EVERY French, English, Belgian and Russian wife who has a wounded husband or mother who has a wounded son as prisoner in Germany can take comfort in the knowledge that he is in good hands. Although Germany's enemies have endeavored to discredit her in this respect, I am convinced, after extensive investigations in concentration camps, prison camps and hospitals,

In the Stettiner Bahnhof station were many Belgian and Russian freight cars. This station has done a record-breaking passenger business during the past six months, as it is the key to the East Prussian railway over which the greater part of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's troops have passed. When we reached Buch, convalescent soldiers, accompanied by Red Cross



A PART OF ONE HOSPITAL WARD FILLED WITH WOUNDED FRENCH PRISONERS

This photograph gives some idea of the endless rows of beds, each holding its suffering occupant. It was taken in the French division of the hospital at Neue Welt, near Berlin. The officer in the dark uniform to the extreme left is a captured French surgeon, now in charge of his wounded countrymen.

that Germany, the leader in surgical science, has surpassed all that had been realized up to the beginning of the war in the way in which she takes care of sick and wounded soldiers. Wounded prisoners are treated exactly as are wounded from the German ranks. Charity has no national limits in Germany, and friend or enemy receives the best care that the perfection of the science of sanitation and surgery and skillful nursing make possible.

It would take a whole volume to describe what has been done in this direction, and I must content myself with saying that I have seen many cases where difficult operations have been brought to a successful conclusion in a way that makes them seem little less than miracles. Recently I have visited several of the larger military hospitals in and around Berlin, and certainly the command of Jesus "to love your enemies" has never been better followed than in these institutions. Last Sunday I spent five hours in the great military hospital in Buch, near Berlin. In previous summers the tired Berliner has gone to Buch to seek rest and quiet for his troubled nerves, and here are found many chateaus of all classes. The previous night had been clear and beautiful, but when I woke it was to find a country covered with great masses of snow. The branches of the trees were nearly breaking under their fleecy burdens. The trip by train, which consumed about 40 minutes, was very uncomfortable, owing to the terrible cold, and only those who had dear relatives in the hospital ventured out that morning.

nurses, were waiting in the station hall for friends. Down the street a number of soldiers, still bearing the signs of physical suffering and hardship, were snowballing one another. The hospital is situated near a great park and consists of about forty small buildings. It was finished at the end of last summer and was intended for the treatment of victims of nervous prostration, but fate temporarily changed its destiny, and it now houses 1,800 heroes—for

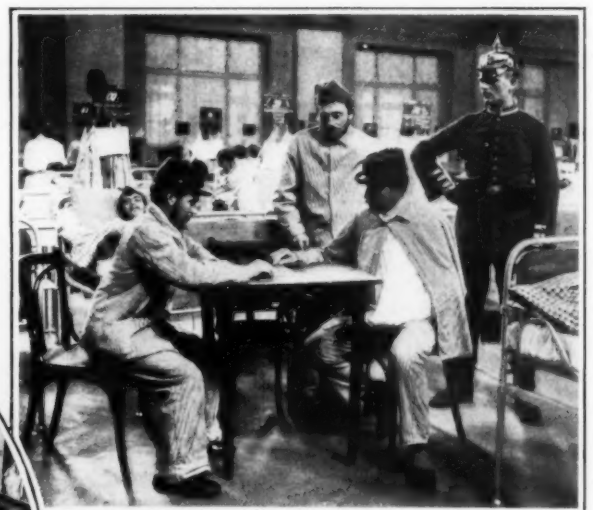


IN THE PRISON CAMP AT DOEBERITZ

One of the largest camps for prisoners of war in the vicinity of Berlin. The hospital is principally for medical cases, as severely wounded prisoners are not sent to the camp.

here in Germany every wounded soldier is a hero.

The institution is constructed on what you call in America "the cottage plan," consisting of small buildings which, it seems to me, very much resemble American country houses. Each building contains a number of comfortable rooms in which from four to six patients can be treated. A nursing sister is in charge of each building and has under her direction several assistants. Those who are slightly wounded are separated, on being received at the hospital, from



WOUNDED FRENCH PRISONERS AT GAMES

The long hours of convalescence in the hospitals are whiled away with games and recreations. Patients are grouped according to nationality.

those whose injuries are more serious, the latter being placed in rooms where all is quiet and serene. The men who are only slightly wounded are allowed to amuse themselves in various ways. Every new arrival has his romance to tell, and many and wonderful are the stories one may hear in this part of the hospital any day in which he is fortunate enough to be a visitor.

Here I found young boys, volunteers and the elder comrades of the Landwehr and Landsturm living together in perfect harmony. Those able to walk render all possible assistance to those who are obliged to remain in bed. They come from all the provinces of Germany, but are here united, and many lasting friendships will undoubtedly be the result of their chance meeting. I was particularly impressed with the obliteration of all social lines.

The sisters and soldiers of the sanitary service do all in their power to give relief to those who are suffering from severe wounds. On bright days those who are able to do so are allowed to take walks in the beautiful grounds that surround the hospital, while indoors all sorts of games and amusements are provided to shorten the days of those who are regaining their health and will shortly be ready to leave again for the front. In the great hall opposite the Administration Building religious services are held and entertainments are given by Berlin artists.

The most important thing for the wounded is proper food, so I visited the kitchen and found there an ultra-modern steam installation, where five times every day rations for 1,800 men are prepared, and as every different classification of sick or wounded receives special diet the preparation of the food represents a most important task. In conversation with the superintendent of the kitchen, a true little German mother, I complimented her work, and she replied modestly, "I do all with great pleasure. It is for the good of those who have been risking their lives for our country and all the thanks are due to them." This spirit is found throughout all of Germany.

The wounded, whether friends or enemies, will be the last who will feel any scarcity of food if such should occur in Germany during the war, but this possibility will be avoided, I think, through the rigorous measures of the government.

Wounded prisoners are seldom put in the same rooms as Germans, as the difference of tastes in food must be considered, and it is much easier to do this when each nationality is by itself. A number of French and Russian surgeons taken prisoners in recent battles are assisting the German military surgeons and sanitary sub-officers. Near the front, of course, in the field hospitals, Germans and foreigners

are necessarily placed side by side, but as soon as their transportation to Germany is possible, each nationality is assigned to quarters with his countrymen already in treatment, or if they have regained their health are sent to the concentration camps for prisoners, where, although they do not have five meals a day as in the hospitals, they are abundantly supplied with good and wholesome food. At the Doeberitz camp hospital, which I also visited, I found an exception. The French, English and Russian sick prisoners are all concentrated in one hospital.

It is very gratifying to Germans to know that the wounded enemies who have passed through her hospitals will, when the war is over, return to their homes and by narrating their personal experiences entirely and forever dispel the ridiculous charge of barbarism which have been so lightly and so unwarrantedly made against the fair name of Germany.



ENTRANCE TO THE HOSPITAL PARK AT BUCH

The buildings number forty and were intended to be used as a sanitarium, but were taken over by the government on completion.

State Buildings That Cost Millions

Some of the most Striking Structures of the Panama-Pacific Exposition

Photos by Cardinell-Vincent Co.



INDIANA
Liberal donations from citizens kept the official cost down to \$25,000.



CALIFORNIA
Second largest building on the grounds, erected at a cost of \$2,000,000.



MISSISSIPPI
One of the most beautiful and imposing of the state buildings.



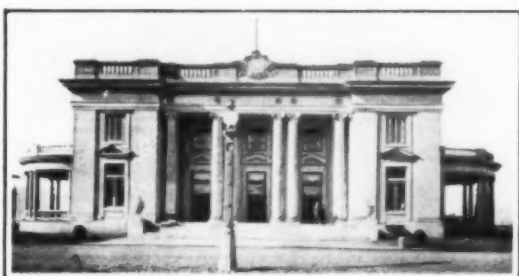
UTAH
A feature of this \$100,000 building is the beautiful lecture room.



NORTH DAKOTA
Cost \$20,000 and is located in the midst of a beautiful garden.



WASHINGTON
Of classical design and substantial construction, it is much admired.



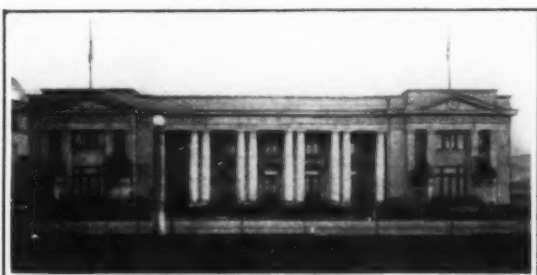
KANSAS
Hospitality reigns supreme in this handsome structure costing \$20,000.



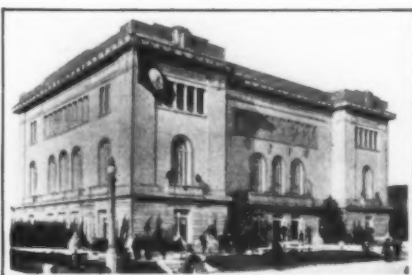
OREGON
The columns are Oregon logs and the material is all native lumber.



TEXAS
A moving-picture theater occupies the entire right wing of this building.



IOWA
The cost was defrayed by voluntary contributions from business men.



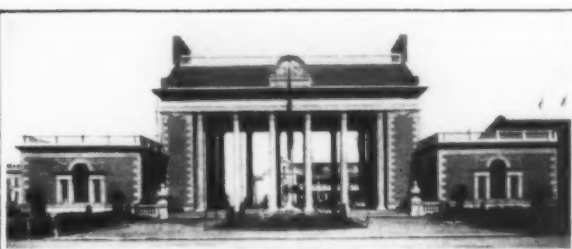
ILLINOIS
The magnificent ballroom is a feature of this \$300,000 structure.



WISCONSIN
It cost \$25,000 and is open throughout to all visitors at all times.



MONTANA
Here the distinctive feature is an exhibition of big game animals.



PENNSYLVANIA
One of the most striking pieces of architecture on the grounds.



WEST VIRGINIA
The veranda is modeled after that of Arlington, Va., the home of the Lees.



OHIO
Imposing in appearance and beautifully appointed, it is ever popular.



MASSACHUSETTS
This building is a replica of the famous state-house in Boston.



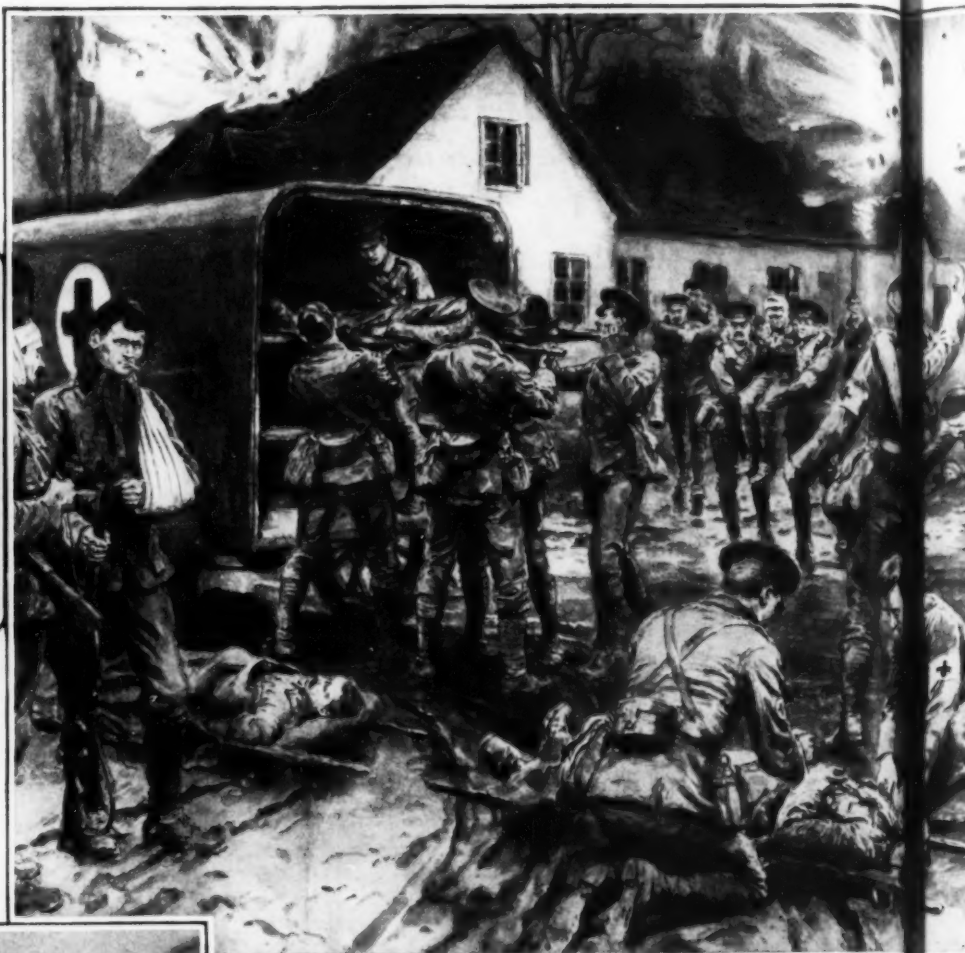
NEW YORK
One of the largest state buildings and beautifully located.

PICTORIAL DIGEST OF THE WORLD



TEACHING "TOMMY" TO USE THE BAYONET

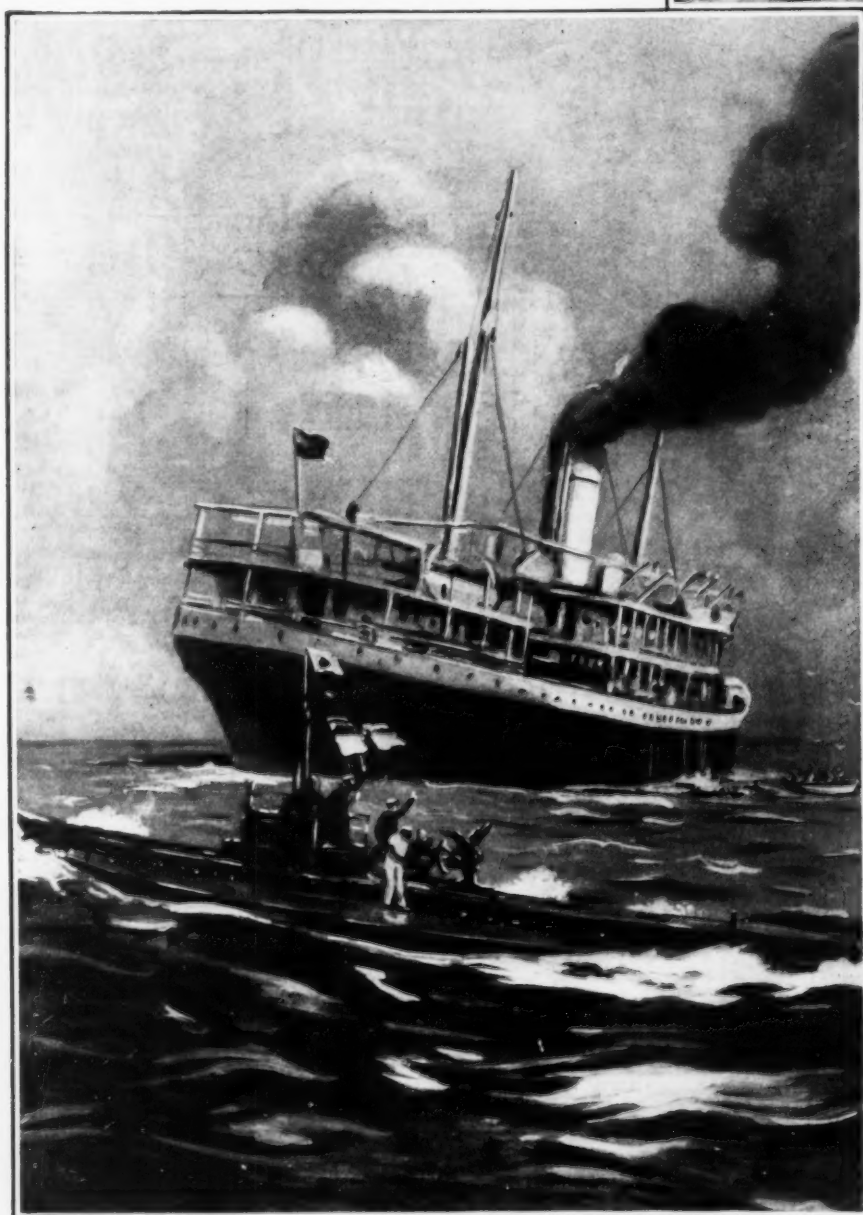
The recruits of Kitchener's army are carefully trained in the use of the bayonet, which tradition makes one of the favorite means of offense with British soldiers. The men are masked and padded and practise with blunt weapons.



HURRYING THE WOUNDED AWAY FROM A SHRETT

A drawing by Frank Dadd, from a description furnished by a wounded officer, one of those saved by the hospital corps. A dressing station had been established in a village behind the British lines in France and when it was filled with wounded German batteries began to rain shells on it. The wounded were hastily moved farther

to the rear. The wounded men. The British are powerful and the Al-Canadian men, who said lost women in



SINKING OF THE *FALABA* WHILE BOATS WERE BEING LAUNCHED

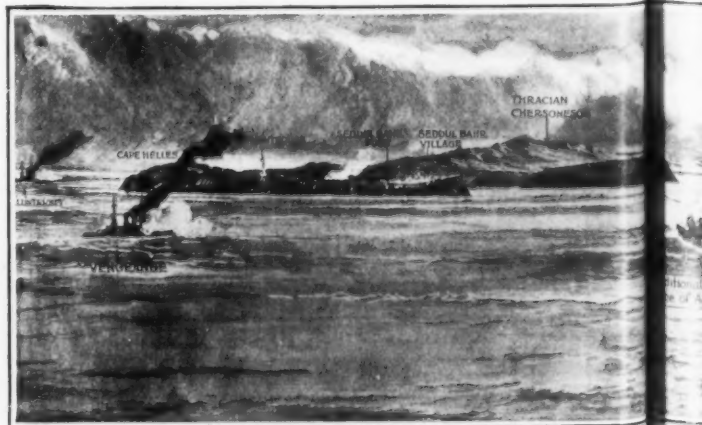
Drawn by Cecil King from photographs, this picture shows how the British liner was sent to the bottom before all her passengers and crew had been able to take to the boats. The first officer states that after responding to the signal from the submarine to "abandon ship" the crew started to lower the boats and was placing the passengers in them when the torpedo was fired. One of the life boats was capsized and the *Falaba* sank in a few minutes. Several boats had not been lowered. As a result 111 persons were lost, among them being the American mining engineer Leon C. Thrasher.



PRESIDENT GENERAL OF THE D. A. R. AMERICAN

Mrs. William Cumming Story (in center with flowers), who was reelected President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the recent convention in Washington, with a group of the young women pages of the convention. About 2,000 delegates

were reelected. Who daughter, who Mrs. The entire



MODERN BATTLE

This map shows that the attack on the Dardanelles is taking place on historic ground. The scene of the ten years' siege of Troy, British and French ships have bombarded the Turkish forts with small effect, and the Allies are now disembarking an army to assist in clearing the way.

WORLD'S NEWS



FROM A SWEPT HOSPITAL
to the number were killed, as were several Red Cross men. The battles around Ypres where the Germans made a powerful attack, which cost the British dearly. The Canadian troops, which displayed conspicuous gallantry, it is said lost men in two days' fighting.



A. R. AND CONVENTION PAGES
were received at the White House by President Wilson and his daughter, Margaret Wilson. The election followed a spirited contest in which Mrs. George Thatcher Gurnsey, of Kansas. The entire nation was chosen.

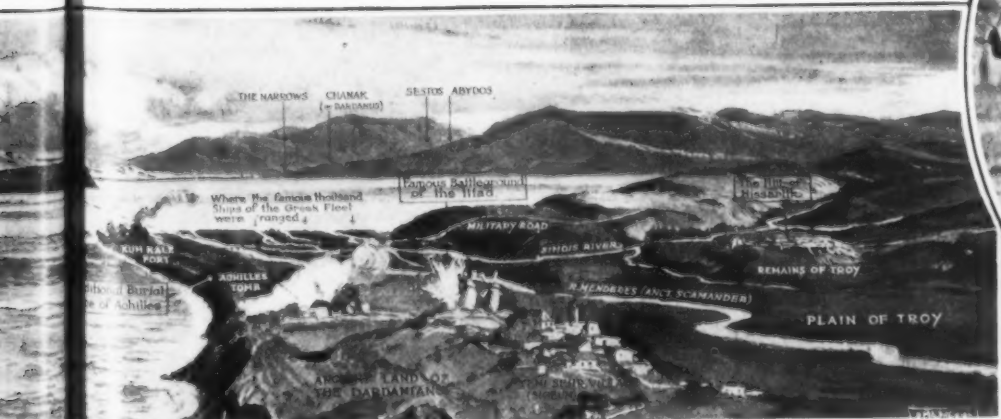


YOUNG IRELAND ON PARADE
A feature of the review of the Irish Nationalist Volunteers by John Redmond, in Dublin last month, was the line of schoolboys who paraded armed with dummy rifles. The review was the occasion of great public demonstrations.



RETURNING IN TRIUMPH

Bengal lancers after the British victory of Neuve Chapelle, making their way to the reserve headquarters with trophies of the battle on their lances. The Indian troops took a prominent part in this action and were highly commended by General French. Their losses were heavy.



ERN BATTLE NEAR THE PLAINS OF ANCIENT TROY
Beyond the statement that 20,000 British troops were landed late in April, under the command of General Sir Ian Hamilton, no official announcement has been made of the military movements, but it is known that the Allies must have a powerful force at hand or the landing would not have been attempted.



BOYS PLAY ONLY ONE GAME IN ENGLAND NOW

How the lads of the London County Council schools celebrated their Easter holidays in St. James Park. A trench held in massed formation by an army whose officers show very little fear of the enemy's sharpshooters.



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Tread
Pat.
Sept. 13-22
1908



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"Fourth, they have a filleted base and are set far enough apart to prevent trapping of sand and grit.

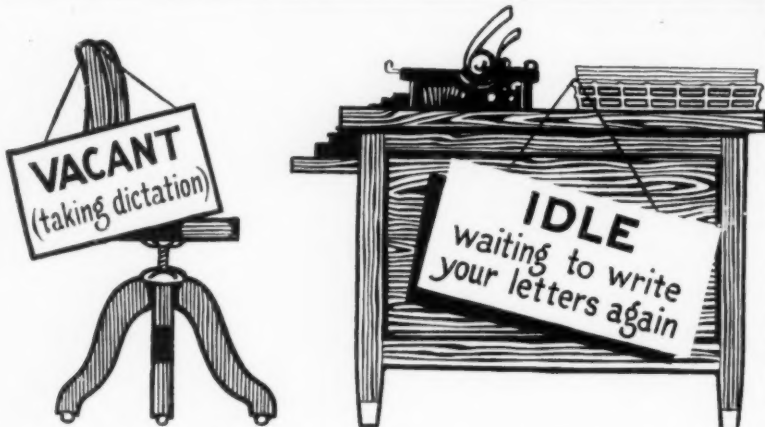
"Fifth, they are set in six rows, thus distributing the strain over the largest possible area.

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In the World of Womankind

By FRANCES FREAR

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This department is devoted to the interests of women. It aims to deal with vital problems in a wholesome and helpful way, and invites the co-operation of its readers. Inquiries will be answered, either through the columns of the paper, or by letter. In case the answer is wanted by mail, a stamp for postage should be enclosed, and all communications should bear the name and address of the writer. Address Frances Frear, care LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Nothing to Wear

DOES woman really want to rid herself of the tyranny of styles that change every few weeks? Mrs. Mildred Johnston Landone, writer, lecturer and dramatist, has written to hundreds of representative women asking them to serve on a committee to pass upon designs for a standardized costume for women, and every one has declined the invitation. Does this mean that women find their chief pleasure in keeping up with changing styles and are unwilling to join in a movement for simplified apparel, or simply that they hesitate to take

wife as well as her services during marriage unless there be a specific agreement or contract between them, allowing the wife to engage in a separate business and keep her earnings for herself. Under the common law the services of a wife belonged absolutely to her husband and lord, and the single exception cited by Justice Morschauser is due to the modification of the common law by State statutes. The decision followed the law, but this, as Mrs. Harriette M. Johnston-Wood, herself a lawyer, declares is the "outrageous part of the proceeding." Miss Katherine B. Davis, Commissioner of Corrections of New York City, contends that marriage should be a partnership and that if a man controls his wife's earnings, it is only fair she should be allowed to control his. The partnership idea of marriage is the modern, as opposed to the medieval view of marriage, but the trouble is that legislation has not yet modified the common law so as to make it conform with the partnership conception.

Antis are equally strong in their condemnation of the law that makes possible a decision like the above. "If a wife works outside the home," says Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Anti-Suffrage Association, "I do not think it fair that her husband get her earnings." Who is going to change the laws to give woman justice? It would be too much to say that men would not do so, since most of the statutes



A STALWART POLICEWOMAN

Miss Blanche Payson, special police officer for the "Zone" at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco, seen with a couple of happy midgets. Miss Payson is handsome, is six feet 4 inches tall and weighs 235 pounds. Her duties are to look after women and children with special attention to the dance halls. She is fearless and is perfectly capable of arresting any misbehaving man. Miss Payson's size was a detriment to her in the business world, but she is well fitted for her present post.



A FAMOUS WORKER FOR HUMANITY

Miss Jane Addams, Chicago's most prominent woman and head of the widely known social settlement of Hull House. She recently started for the Women's World Peace Conference at The Hague. The conference threatened to be a failure, as French women declined to attend it, and stoppage, by British Government order, of sea traffic between England and Holland prevented English women from attending.

part in a movement which has failed so often before? There are women who live to dress, and the more frequent and radical the changes are, the better they like it. If their pocket-books can stand it, no great harm is done. But the great majority of women can't afford to keep up with this pace. The result is that some stay at home because their clothes are not in the latest style, many are made unhappy, and others keep up with the procession it matters not what may be the cost.

If a man can wear the same dress suit for eight or ten years and not look like a freak, why is it not possible to design an evening gown for women that will be in good style as long as it may be worn? It is absurd to hear a woman say, "I haven't a thing to wear," when she may have a half dozen gowns all in good condition. Mrs. Landone's idea is simply to have a dress "both comfortable and harmonious, but with a wider range of usefulness than the clothes we are blessed or cursed with at present." If there could be devised a gown that might be worn, if desired, morning, afternoon and evening, at business or on social occasions, in private and in public, women would attain quite as much freedom in dress as men now have, if not a little more. Variations in color and quality of materials used would insure the attractiveness of such a costume.

Antis and Suffragists Agree

ANTIS and Suffragists disagree on most points, but when it comes to turning a woman's savings over to her husband, they bury the hatchet and together denounce the injustice of the procedure. Supreme Court Justice Morschauser at White Plains, N. Y., has held that a husband is always entitled to all the earnings of his

modifying the harshness of the common law toward women have been enacted by men. But when women are granted the right to vote and to participate in legislative assemblies, they will accomplish in days reforms that men have not brought about in hundreds of years.

Dishonest in Small Things IT is a curious commentary on human nature that a person scrupulously honest in large matters will show a less sensitive conscience in petty affairs. A merchant in a small New York town made a test with his fellow townsmen with overcharge of a dime with the following interesting results: About thirty-two per cent. of those who get small change don't bother to count it, a careless and foolish habit for which there is no defence. Two-thirds of those who notice the extra dime pocket it without a word. Of those who are honest enough to return the dime, women show up a trifle better than men, the test showing a little more than thirty per cent. of men to be honest, while the women divided about evenly. We suppose those of both sexes who kept the few cents which did not belong to them reasoned that it was up to the store-keeper to count correctly and if he cheated himself it was his own fault. How quickly would the line of reasoning change if the error had been in holding back cents that belonged to the customer.

10% More for Your Money

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Pure Aluminum
Extra Heavy
2 1/4 Quarts

We Offer This Cooker to Quaker Oats Users

It is made to our order, to cook Quaker Oats in the ideal way. It aids perfect cooking. It brings out all the delightful flavor and aroma.

In 650,000 homes where Quaker Cookers are used, this luscious dish is served at its best. We want it so served in all homes, and we offer this inducement:

Send us our trademark—the picture of the Quaker on the front of the package—cut from 50 cents' worth of Quaker Oats. That is, from five of the 10c packages or two of the 25c packages. That will prove you a Quaker Oats user.

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Our appeal is to mothers who want children to love oats. We are doing our part in a matchless way. Get this cooker to help you do yours.

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This great vim-food should be always served in this inviting form. All folks, young and old, need the energy in oats. It should be made—and can be made—the best-liked daily dish. Simply get these choice flakes and cook them in our way.

10c and 25c per package
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(901)

Britain On the Advance

By MARTIN MARSHALL

FREQUENTLY one hears, when the war is being discussed, the query "Why is Great Britain not doing more for the support of her allies in a military way?" What may at once indicate the answer to this question and also mark the beginning of the long-expected general offensive movement of the Allies in the western theatre of war is the action beginning April 18th, and which will probably be chronicled in history as the Battle of Zillebeke. In the course of a desperate three days' struggle, British troops, concentrated in the vicinity of Ypres, in Flanders, succeeded in capturing a height of land known on the military maps as Hill No. 60, and at the same time in forcing back the German lines for a distance of three miles. The official reports available at this time do not give details as to losses, but it is unofficially reported that they were unusually large for the number of men engaged and may equal those of the bloody struggle at Neuve Chapelle. Whether this action was an isolated advance made for strategic purposes, or whether it really marks the beginning of a general effort to force the Germans out of Flanders, and eventually out of Belgium, cannot be told at this writing, but the fact that the movement seems to threaten the German control of the Ypres-Comines railway points to the latter conclusion.

The British have transported enough men to northern France to enable them to try conclusions in a general way with the strongly entrenched Germans. The number is given semi-officially as about 750,000, yet more men are being recruited at home, and David Lloyd-George recently stated in the House of Commons that the government does not consider that conscription will be necessary. This is taken to indicate that the number of volunteers is still satisfactory. The spirit of the British public is well illustrated in the announcement that the English Football Association has decided that no more professional games of football shall be played until the end of the war. While peace rumors continue to be current in neutral countries Great Britain seems to gather determination day by day to prosecute the war to a decisive result. The recent flurry in political circles over the alleged failure of manufacturing concerns to meet their required output of munitions of war has died down and representatives of the government are now announcing that the manufacturers are doing splendid work, ably seconded by their workmen. There is no doubt, however, that if radical measures are needed to stimulate the production of munitions they will be taken. The government has wisely decided to leave the matter of prohibition or regulation of the sale of spirituous drinks to Parliament.

While these measures to insure the success of the British armies are being taken at home, the British soldiers on the continent continue to distinguish themselves. General Sir John French reported a few interesting details of the fight at Zillebeke, the most important of which is found in the statement that the battle opened by the firing of a mine under the fortifications on Hill No. 60 and it is evident that a tremendous artillery fire was concentrated on this point immediately after the explosion, so that the troops that occupied the partly destroyed trenches met with little resistance. The report shows that in spite of the damaged condition of the fortifications they were speedily restored to a state capable of defense and the British were able to beat off violent German counter attacks that ensued during the following two days. There was much fighting hand-to-hand with bayonets and the losses on both sides are mentioned as "very heavy." General French takes pains to deny, in his report, that the British have been using shells charged with asphyxiating gases, but affirms most positively that the Germans are using such shells, which were prohibited by the Hague Convention.

Recent activities along the French lines have not been marked except in Alsace where the war office communiqués claim steady advances. It is a point well worth our notice that the war departments of the various governments in issuing their official statements say little or nothing of defeats, but dwell almost entirely on their successes. This makes it difficult to follow the campaign with any accuracy, but it is evident in a general way that during the month of April the Allies secured distinct advantages along the western front. Even the Belgians have advanced some of their

(Continued on page 439)



This is Josh Slinger

Last year the Charles E. Hires Co. offered \$500 for a name for this young man. Thousands of suggestions were received from friends of HIRES. After careful winnowing, the name of Josh Slinger, proposed by T. H. Warren, of Philadelphia, was adopted, and this smiling young soothsayer was christened Josh Slinger with a bottle of bubbling HIRES.

Though new at the game, Josh Slinger already is famous for captaining the drink of drinks that fears no morning after. He has been hired for

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Already Josh Slinger has helped the Hires Co. outgrow their old quarters. The new factory shown here became a necessity to

keep pace with the thirst for HIRES that this country has developed. It is equipped with every modern facility for keeping HIRES extraordinary.

If you know HIRES, you love it for its good taste.
If you like milk drinks, ask for a milk shake or
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THEIR FIRST SIGHT OF THE OCEAN

Indians from the "Painted Desert" one of the most realistic exhibits at the San Diego Exposition, seeing the Pacific for the first time. They were childish in their wonderment and their evident pleasure is displayed in every gesture revealed by the camera. Both California Expositions have interesting and instructive Indian exhibits, wonderfully true to life, where the tourist is able to see the native American in graphic reproductions of his natural haunts, and to note the habits and customs of their simple, primitive lives.

Leslie's Travel Bureau

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will give specific information to LESLIE's readers who are planning to travel at home or abroad. It is created to meet a special need that shows itself in the numerous letters that come to this office daily. In many cases these inquiries duplicate one another and the printed answer to one will give welcome information to others. Correspondents are requested to state definitely their destination and time at which the proposed trip is to be made. This will facilitate the work of this bureau. Stamps for reply should be enclosed. Address Editor Travel Bureau, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WAR'S DANGER TO THE TRAVELER

THE awful war abroad has brought us no greater boon than this opportunity to get acquainted with our own land, not merely to-day, this summer, but for all time to come. War's terrors will not be over with the ceasing of the cannon's roar. A more deadly foe—disease—will stalk the ravaged lands after the cessation of hostilities and it behooves the traveler to think of this before planning his trips abroad. The miles of trenches in northern France and Belgium will be the breeding places of germs. Every battlefield is already a pest region. The debris of thousands of ruined towns in western Europe, unfortunate Poland and Serbia are making hot beds of pestilence. It will take months to purify the water of streams supplying these regions before disease can be stamped out. The great war hospitals are being equipped to battle with the coming scourges and the staffs of all are being enlarged with doctors and nurses from every land to fight the conflict that is to follow the dawn of peace.

Typhus and cholera, the two most dreaded of epidemic diseases, it is predicted by eminent surgeons and bacteriologists, will ravage Austria this summer and undoubtedly reach its near neighbor and ally, Germany. 30,000 cases of typhus have already been reported in Serbia. In one town alone, it is said, a hundred patients are dying daily of the dread affliction. Smallpox and scarlet fever are present in some communities and cholera is expected with warmer weather. According to cabled dispatches every community on the main lines of travel is in the clutches of typhus. Smallpox is also prevalent in Turkey and Palestine. Thus there remains but little territory in Europe immune from the threatened danger. The starvation and privation that will inevitably follow the war will menace Europe's health for an indefinite period. It will be years before the traveler can tour Europe as he did twelve months ago, without lurking fear of sickness.

Commercial Traveler, Boston, Mass.: The Great Big Baked Potato Road is the Northern Pacific. It received its name when, in 1909, Mr. H. J. Titus, Superintendent of the Dining Car Department, started to serve the great big potatoes with every dinner served on the road. These huge potatoes are sometimes nearly a foot long and average about two pounds in weight. They are baked, split in the middle, liberally supplied with butter and served hot. The first year 365,000 were used and last year 4,000,000.

G. A., Galveston, Tex.: The visitor to New York in mid-summer need not be distressed by the fear of a heated spell, for within an hour's drive by automobile and less by trolley or train, plenty of cool and delightful seashore resorts can be found. One of the choicest of these is the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach, which is really within the city limits. It is one of the largest of the well-ordered, old-fashioned seaside hotels with broad piazzas, wide halls and a select patronage. It is always well to engage rooms ahead. The price ranges from \$2.50 upward with meals a la carte. Am sending booklet.

J. R. H., Scranton, Pa.: A four days' stop in Savannah should give you a very comprehensive idea of the city and its environs. It is one of the most beautiful cities of the south. There are the regular sight-seeing buses and also a company which operates automobiles, carrying parties of six, at \$1.50 each for the trip around the city. There are also automobile tours to Tybee Beach and Thunderbolt, two prominent Atlantic Coast resorts near Savannah. Pamphlet mailed.

W. R. B., Waterbury, Conn.: 1. There is no direct steamship line between New York and Washington. A good all-water route is via the Old Dominion Line to Norfolk, thence via Norfolk and Washington steamers to the capital, the latter being an over-night trip from Norfolk. Still another way of making the journey, partly by water, is via the interesting Erie-Union Line from Philadelphia to Baltimore, thence via train or interurban trolley to Washington. Pamphlets mailed. 2. Several passenger steamers ply the Ohio from St. Louis as far as Cincinnati, making stops at Paducah, Evansville, Louisville and other intermediate points. 3. If you purchase a round-trip ticket to California and only use it one way, half of the amount would not be refunded, merely the difference between the regular one-way rate and the round-trip fare.

C. N. P., Norfolk, Va.: An excellent map of the Adirondack region and a guide book for the canoeist, issued by the New York Central Railroad, is being mailed you. It shows bits of open water with connecting threads in profusion from Old Forge and Fulton Chain on the south to Paul Smith's and Loon Lake on the north. The navigable waterways are well defined, the portages are clear cut, and, it is said, easy to make. Hotels and public camps are found all through the region. There are Pleasant headquarters for the canoeist in many localities and these are listed in the booklets being mailed. You can have your own canoe sent on ahead, you can hire a canoe of the type you prefer at almost any head-quarters in the mountains, or the popular Saranac guide-boat can be

procured at nominal charges, which are also given in the hand book.

W. D. K., Spencer, N. C.: The Indian ruins to which you refer are probably those of the Aetees in Arizona in the region of the Petrified Forests. On all through tickets to San Francisco via the Santa Fe stop-overs will be allowed at Holbrook or Adamana, at either of which carriage transportation to the forests and ruins can be procured. In the booklet I am sending you will find charges for visiting the various forests and Indian ruins. The Southern railroad and connections to St. Louis and Kansas City thence Santa Fe would give you a good route to the expositions. Stopovers would be allowed at Grand Canyon (side trip from Williams \$7.50 additional), Los Angeles, San Diego and Yosemite. The Yosemite is a side trip from Merced from which the transportation is extra and not included in the round trip fare. Returning via Spokane you can visit either Glacier or Yellowstone Parks, or possibly both, with additional charges, but not in the time you have allowed for the journey. Booklets mailed.

R. B. M., Newark, N. J.: Old Point Comfort is one of the most accessible of the many delightful Atlantic Coast summer resorts. It can be reached from New York via the Pennsylvania line through Washington and Richmond, or via the Cape Charles Route of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk R.R., leaving Pennsylvania Station at 8 A. M., arriving at Cape Charles about 5 and reaching Old Point by boat in time for dinner. If you like the water, a pleasant way to go is via the Old Dominion Line steamers direct to Old Point. Steamers leave New York about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and reach Fort Monroe the next morning about 9. Round trip fare by rail via Wash. & Richmond is \$21.30, Pullman \$2. Via Old Dominion Line \$14; including meals and state room accommodations. The Chamberlin is the leading hotel. Charges from \$4 a day up. The shoreward is smaller and less pretentious but comfortable and rates moderate. Booklets mailed.

H. E. H., Paterson, N. J.: The cost of tires, oil and gasoline for an automobile trip from Paterson to San Francisco would probably approximate your fare by rail to California. The trip would consume about three weeks as against five days by train, entailing considerable hotel bills and other expenses. The round trip rate between New York and San Francisco is \$94.30 via direct lines; \$17.50 additional via the northern routes. The National Old Trails Road Association issues a splendid handbook, with map, giving notes of interest along the trail from ocean to ocean. Write the Association, Midland Building, Kansas City, for copy of the booklet. The Old Trails Route would take you to Los Angeles. California has an excellent system of highways and from Los Angeles to San Francisco the road often skirts the Pacific and is particularly picturesque for the entire distance.

F. G. D., Brainerd, Mo.: I can give you no information as to how to work your way to the California expositions. Write the management of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San

(Continued on page 439)

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Britain On the Advance

(Continued from page 437)

positions in the face of desperate resistance.

In the eastern theatre of war the principal recent activities have centered around the efforts of the Russians to force their way across the Carpathians. In this they were hampered during the latter part of April by the spring thaws which made the mountain roads almost impassable. The claims of the Russians and Austrians as given in their official reports are conflicting. It is certain, however, that the Russians have made some advances and that the Germanic allies were much alarmed by the strength they developed, as otherwise nine army corps of German troops would not have been sent to Hungary, where they are practically isolated from the western frontier. The railroad facilities of Germany, planned years ago for military purposes, have made it possible for the Germans to hurry men from the French frontier to the Russian and back again as needed. The removal of the nine army corps to the Hungarian battle area makes it impossible for them to be speedily transported for service on the French frontier should the Allies there develop superior strength. As soon as the weather conditions permit the Russians to bring up their entire strength, a decisive action in the Carpathians may be expected, and if the Russian advance is successful it seems inevitable that Hungary will be overrun by the invaders.

The naval attack on the Dardanelles must be put down as a failure. There is reason to believe that many of the heavier battleships were withdrawn from the bombardment because they had worn out their rifles and were obliged to return to the naval base to replace them with new guns. It is very doubtful if the damage to the Turkish forts is so serious that it has not already been repaired and the Allied fleet will undoubtedly wait for cooperation by the land forces which both France and Great Britain have sent to Turkish waters. Military movements are shrouded in such impenetrable secrecy that there is no means of knowing how large the Allied expeditionary forces may be, but if the accounts from the German sources of the strength and disposition of the Turkish troops can be relied upon, it would seem probable that the force must number well over a quarter of a million in order to have any chance of success. The Turkish expedition is under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Hamilton, who is recognized as Lord Kitchener's right hand man.

The check to the Allies in the Dardanelles has probably had more than a little effect on the attitude of Italy, which continues to increase its military preparations without joining in the war. It is officially announced that Italy now has 1,200,000 troops in condition for immediate action and that they are so well armed, equipped and drilled as to entitle them to be called the finest troops in Europe. If Italy does not join the war but holds its magnificent army in a state of preparedness, it and her fleet will be powerful arguments in favor of the victors dividing the spoils in a way that will give Italy satisfaction. Many close observers of the war do not expect that Italy will join on either side, but will continue her policy of neutrality, while holding in reserve her army ready for instant service as a trump card in the game of peace negotiations.

Leslie's Travel Bureau

(Continued from page 438)

Francisco for information regarding the agricultural exhibits, to which over 40 acres will be devoted. The San Diego Exposition also has a very comprehensive agricultural exhibit, showing actual farming conditions in many branches of agriculture. You can reach San Francisco via the Panama Canal starting from either New York or New Orleans. The American Hawaiian and Panama Pacific Line runs direct service between New York and San Francisco, fares \$125 up. The steamers of the Panama Railroad Line also sail from New York but go only as far as Colon. Thence you would have to cross the Isthmus by rail, sailing for San Francisco from Balboa via Pacific Mail steamers which call at many of the interesting little coast towns of the Central American republics and Mexico. Fare via the latter route, \$198. The United Fruit Company also operates steamers between New Orleans and Colon. There connections are made as above outlined. Rate from New Orleans to San Francisco via the Canal, \$178. Returning overland the rates are as follows: By any of the direct routes from San Francisco via Denver and Kansas City, \$51.39; via Portland and northern routes (not via St. Paul), \$58.59.

E. W. M., Baltimore, Md.: There never will be a more propitious time to visit the Hawaiian Islands than during 1915, when transcontinental rates will be materially lower on account of the expositions. There are sailings to Honolulu both from Vancouver and San Francisco. The steamers are commodious, the service is excellent and the seven-day trip across the Pacific is a delight. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Matson Navigation Company and the Oceanic Steamship Company operate between San Francisco and Honolulu (first class rate \$65 one-way, round trip \$110), and Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Steamship Co. between Vancouver and San Francisco (rates \$75 one way, \$135 round trip). The sailing schedules are so arranged as to give a week or nine days between sailings, thus enabling one to make the entire trip in from twenty to twenty-two days. The round-trip fare between Baltimore and San Francisco, one way via New Orleans and Los Angeles, the other via Ogden, Denver and St. Louis, is \$96.55.



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If you lose two limbs or both eyes by accident we will pay you the same amounts. One-half of these amounts will be paid you for loss of one hand, one foot or one eye by accident. The coupon costs you nothing and puts you on the road to safety. Send it today.

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The Old Fan Says:

By ED A. GOEWEY

Illustrated by "ZIM"

BASEBALL is the best business barom- eter in the world. During the latter part of 1913 and the trying days of the 1914 season, when the effects of the change in administrative policies at Washington and the European War gave business several solar plexus wallops, the attendance at the ball parks throughout the country showed a big shrinkage. Persons who did not want to admit that business was poorer than it had been for years blamed the apparent apathy of the fans on golf, the in- crease in the number of automobiles in use, moving pictures and many other things. But the real "dope" was that the fans were shy of ready money for amusements.

During the winter and early spring, how- ever, there has been a general feeling that Uncle Sam has recovered his second wind, and in spite of the rumpus on the other side and the law-making gymnastics at the National Capital, people again were going to hear the pleasing music of coin jingling in their jeans.

And the opening of the baseball season proved that the good old U. S. A. had again gotten its sea legs and that hard times wouldn't come round knockin' at the door for a long time. The first days of the 1915 festivities saw 146,000 fans at the eight parks where games were played by teams represent- ing the National and American Leagues, the largest attendance being at the matinee in New York, where 25,000 rooters assembled; and the smallest was 12,000 at St. Louis. Cincinnati turned out 20,000 admirers of the National pastime, and Detroit, the home of the auto, made a great showing with 19,000. And best of all, the days which followed showed large numbers of fans right on the job, signi- fying that baseball is in for a big season.

Take it from yours truly, the worst is over and prosperity's tide is coming back. The once full dinner pail has been kicked about and badly dented during the last two years, but the boys have got it standing upright again, and will keep it so until we get a big business fan in Washing- ton who will join the bunch in keeping it filled to the cover, not some of the time, but all the time, and with business and prosperity booming, what more could be asked?

Over the Plate

A recall probably will be exercised by those fans who stated that Larry Doyle was all in. To prove that he was a genuine "comeback" he made five base hits, two of them doubles, in five times at bat in his first game this season, thereby hanging up a record for a premier performance.

Players who have worked under the direc- tion of Manager Stallings always have given him credit for being a past master when it came to the use of expletives; but when the Braves lost their first two battles this season it is said that he showed that he had been holding back a sufficient vo- cabulary to make a cyclone look like a sum- mer breeze by comparison.

Manager Clarence Rowland, of the White Sox, recently was benched for "calling" an umpire. Wouldn't the judges of play in the American League have some- thing to anticipate if his name were only Bill or Pat?

Hughey Jen- nings is said to have given verbal expression to the thought that Frank Baker was foolish to sign a two-year contract at \$4,500 a year. Sounds like sour tokays to yours truly. Hughey may have signed a Cobb, but it is some moons since he signed a team such as Connie Mack has piloted for several seasons past. And the fact that the latter often expended as much as a postage stamp or a \$2.89 railroad ticket for a genius is hardly a knock against the managerial ability of the Ath- letics' boss.

Manager Herzog has lined up a splendid team for Cincinnati this year and if the fans out there will only insist that he be given free rein and that the stockholders' "kitchen cabinet" attend strictly to its own business for just one season, the end of the summer should see the Reds some dis-

tance above the cellar position they occupied at the close of 1914. A butcher, baker or cand- lestick-maker may have sufficient coin to buy some stock in a ball team, but that does not make him a baseball manager. Senseless interference by near-magnates has ruined the prospect of more than one promising outfit in the past. The Yankees, for example.

All of which causes this outburst:

Yep, the team has just signed a new twirler. I've really forgotten his name. But a stockholder's wife's sister's nephew insisted he get in the game. And they've just sold that clever young short- stop. Creating a place, so I hear. For the treasurer's second wife's brother. Who's not had a job for a year. And they also have added three fielders. The ground-keeper's sons, so I'm told. And the president's ordered the captain His stepson to add to the fold.



The patient wooer.

Gossip Be- tween Innings

"Youth will be served," an- nounced a scribe the day after "Matty" had been pushed from the mound after twirling three in- nings of his first game of the season. The expression is not exactly new and if the writer had paused and looked over the situation he would have been forced to the realization that this year the managers are not counting upon youthful players and budding geniuses to do most of the hard work from now until October, but are pinning their hopes on their veterans, most of whom are married and well along in baseball years. What youth, for the most part, is getting this season is a quick return trip to the tall grass.

To their surprise, not to say regret, the Braves and Giants have learned that one Patrick Moran has put together some ball team in Philadelphia, in- dicating that perhaps there will be another outfit battling for the National League flag in addition to the Stallings bunch, the McGrawites and the Cubs. The past has shown that the Quakers are great starters but poor finishers.

Diminutive Fritz Maisel, of the Yanks, leading base runner of the Johnson organization last season, announced some time ago that during 1915 he would make a determined try to hang up some new records that would top the mark for some years to come. As a starter, in the first game in which he performed against the Athletics, he stole second, third and home, and all in one inning. More power to the lad.

If Walter Johnson is a greater heaven than Grover Cleveland Alexander, this will be the season for him to make the demon- stration. And "Alex the Great" never was in better condition to start in a long, hard race.

When Connie Mack permitted Bender, Collins, Plank and Coombs to amble to pastures new, it was stated that he did so deliberately, that his club might be brought to the level of rival outfits, because the Phillie fans had grown apathetic owing to the continued success of the Athletics. The result of some of the early season battles would convince most observers that Mack accomplished his purpose.

France Wants Olympiad

The International Olympic Committee will meet some time this year in the Federal Palace at Berne, Switzerland, and at this meeting Lyons, France, will make formal application for the Olympic games in 1920 in case Antwerp retires, and for 1924 in case the application of the latter city is maintained. Budapest and Amsterdam also have made application for these dates. Undoubtedly the games scheduled for Ber- lin next year will be canceled, for, even if the war is terminated speedily, the feeling in Europe is such that Germany will be unable to bring together a really representative gathering of athletes for years to come.

The Wrong "Dope"

When Johnson flirted with the Feds, It was said he'd lost his speed. But you'll note that someone blundered. If the box scores you will read.



Always there with the "promise stuff."



In the trenches.

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Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN
LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This Department will keep LESLIE's readers informed about the things every citizen should know with reference to developments at the National Capital. Most persons are too busy to read all the lengthy dispatches which come from the Capital and this Department will enable them to ascertain the facts which it is to their interest to know.

The Foreign Trade
THERE is a general impression that American trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary has been completely cut off as a result of the English blockade. This, however, is not true. Our trade with Austria-Hungary in February, 1914, amounted to \$2,389,265, while it dropped to zero in February, 1915, but a considerable amount of American-made products was shipped into Austria-Hungary by way of neutral countries. American trade with Germany dropped from \$24,007,322 in February of last year to \$4,920,426 in February of this year, but there was a corresponding increase in the trade with Italy. The increase was from \$5,052,957 to \$26,668,492. Incidentally, American trade with the Netherlands jumped from \$8,478,753 to \$18,051,265. The significance of this increased trade with the European neutrals, according to representations made by the Allies, is that the United States is getting its products into Germany and Austria-Hungary by way of Italy and the Netherlands.

The Chatty Progressives
MEMBERS of the United States Senate who flirted with or embraced the Progressive party in 1912 are back in the Republican fold, and are taking it upon themselves to issue statements about the candidates whom they might or might not accept in the next Republican National Convention. Most of them mention Senator John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, former Senator Theodore E. Burton, and Justice Charles E. Hughes, of the Supreme Court, as being eligible. The reason all the statements are coming from the men who label themselves "Progressive-Republicans" is that most of them are candidates for the nomination and they are seeking to obtain a strategic position. They have become chatty because they want to convince the regulars that salvation lies only in the nomination of a man identified with the "progressive" element. They are fearful that the movement for former Senator Root, as the nominee, will gain headway. Statements have been forthcoming from Senators Borah, of Idaho; Cummins, of Iowa; Norris, of Nebraska, and Poindestler, of Washington State. In jockeying for position, the statesmen find it expedient at this time not to dwell upon the self-evident fact that the return of prosperity will be the big issue in the campaign of 1916 and that the nominee of the Republican party doubtless will be the man who best represents that issue. It is the general belief that while Justice Hughes would not consent to be a candidate, he could not and would not decline a unanimous call to accept the nomination.

Wilson a Candidate
RUMORS have lately been going the rounds to the effect that President Wilson will not be a candidate for re-election, regarding the single-term plank in the Baltimore platform as binding upon him. Doubtless these reports are due to Senator J. Hamilton Lewis's speech at a New York banquet in which he said that if the President could complete his entire legislative program he might not desire to be a candidate, but would want to return to the quiet of private life. It can be asserted, however, that the President will be a candidate for re-election. This information comes from so high a source that there can be no question of its accuracy. Mr. Wilson has informed one of his closest friends that he feels that it is the duty of a first-term President to submit his Administration to the people for their approval. Far more interest, in reality, centers in the fight over the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee. Friends of William F. McCombs, the present chairman, say that a cabal has been launched to eliminate him. He was one of the original Wilson men, having been the friend of the President when the latter was in college. Nevertheless, he was disappointed in his aspiration to be a member of the Cabinet—William G. McAdoo having "edged" him out. The relations between the President and Mr. McCombs are superficially pleasant, but the chairman of the Democratic

(Continued on page 443)



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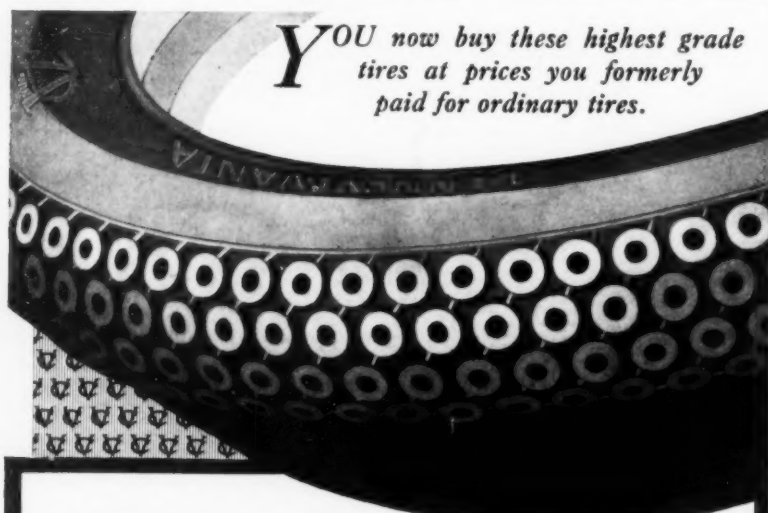
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THE RUSSIAN LABORER AT WORK

A characteristic scene in Petrograd, the capital of a land that is due to have a wonderful social and economic awakening as a result of the war. This will bring it very much into the market for American goods.

AS indicative of the wide interest taken by the public in the possibilities offered by foreign trade, LESLIE'S Export Promotion Bureau has been the recipient of thousands of letters from individuals, firms, business houses and manufacturing concerns desirous of acquiring reliable information concerning the marketing of their products abroad. These inquiries have come from all portions of the United States and Canada. In addition letters have been received from merchants living in Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Switzerland, Egypt, Palestine, England, Russia, India, China, the Philippines, Mexico, Central and South America, the West Indies, Liberia, Porto Rico, Madeira and many other countries asking our assistance in putting the business men of these countries in touch with American manufacturers.

From Messrs. Dossaboy, Merwanjee & Co., the leading Parsee merchants of Bombay, India, comes this request:

"The war has caused a demand for everything that used to be shipped to India from Germany and Austria-Hungary and which cannot now be had, and the merchants and public in general are endeavouring to get the same from England, America or some other countries. We shall certainly be very happy to represent the interests of American manufacturers and would appreciate very much your mentioning our name to anybody seeking connections with India, especially patent medicines, drugs, chemicals, soaps, articles of every-day wear within the reach of rich and poor. We would like such agencies and can assure the manufacturers that we will do our level best to build up a flourishing business, giving their lines our best attention, and the benefit of our energy, experience, acquaintance and influence. We are always sending travellers throughout India and are therefore in a position to push any lines entrusted to us in all parts of India and at a comparatively small cost."

This is from an old established house. When Gen. Grant took his tour around the world, he stopped at the home of the head of this firm in Bombay. They have introduced many American devices to the natives and are agents for some of our largest houses. They at one time imported schooner-loads of ice and apples direct from Maine.

Senhor John Correia, American Consular Agent, and Senhor E. C. Francis, Commercial Agent for the Portuguese Government, write as follows from Funchal, Madeira:

"Why the United States Government or merchants remain inert with respect to the immediate opening of a line of steamers to the Island of Madeira and the surrounding Portuguese archipelago, is an enigma. The war which is raging in Europe has hampered British commerce and at the same time totally paralyzed the German steamship lines. This state of things has placed within the grasp of Americans the finest opportunity for the exportation of their goods that has ever been afforded any nation in the world's

history. Why let such an opportunity slip? The fruit awaits the hand that will reach out and pick it. You are nine days away from us, yet you Americans sit Sphinx-like, impassive, and refuse to even listen to our earnest entreaties for business with you. You have an unlimited supply of goods. Our merchants are in good standing. Our people can supply wine, wicker-work, embroideries. We need machinery, flour, cotton, cement, corn-meal, dry goods, motor-cars and accessories, leather and groceries. A steamer can bring goods to us in nine days, and a sailing vessel in fourteen days. Near us are the Azores and Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, and Lisbon, whose markets are depleted and who will buy goods. We are willing and anxious to do business with you and are surprised at your indifferent attitude."

From the Vice-President of Liberia, Hon. S. G. Harmon, who resides at Grand Bassa in that republic, comes this appeal:

"Liberia wants NOW medicines, boots and shoes, provisions, dry-goods, clothing, cotton, lumber, kerosene, tools, furniture, haberdashery, serges, cheese, butter, flour, corn-meal, wine, rum, vinegar, ham, bacon, pork, beef, tinware, glassware, and a full line of such goods as the negroes of the South consume. For these goods we can trade, as we have in profusion, Piassava fiber, palm kernels, palm oil, coffee, ivory, teak, mahogany, cocoa, and crude drugs. While we would prefer to trade or barter for the goods, still we have cash to pay for what we take."

Bernhard Freudenstein, manager of the Foreign Department of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, who visited Russia last year, writes:

"No country on the globe has given more effort lately to foster business relations with the United States than Russia. Orders from Russia and Siberia given to manufacturers in the Industrial District of Cincinnati alone, amount to many millions, and three of our most important machine tool works sent representatives to Moscow, Petrograd and other cities last month to extend trade connections and open up new markets for their goods in a country that is, at least, as promising as Latin-America. In fact, Russia has a larger population than South America, and is considered by far a greater purchasing power. Also, a good many important war orders from the Russian Government lately floated to Cincinnati. The possibility of developing business in about a dozen of our manufacturing lines, in addition to our well-established machine tools and wood-working machinery trade, is indeed very encouraging.

"Therefore, our export interests at large want to see a commercial treaty between the United States and Russia re-established, and the Foreign Trade Committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has made a strong appeal to President Wilson to reopen negotiations as quickly as possible."



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Watching the Nation's Business

(Continued from page 441)

National Committee seldom appears at the White House. Although efforts are being made, gently, to ease him from his present position, he will resist and counts upon a majority of the Committee to support him.

Complaints From Alaska

COMPLAINTS from Alaska against the selection of the Seward-Sitka route for the new government railroad have been accumulating. All the persons whose towns and property lie near the selected route are well satisfied, but those who favored the Copper river route to Fairbanks say that it would have been more desirable not only for the government but for Alaska. They say it is the shorter route by at least 24 hours' time; that by the Copper river route coal could be hauled to the seaboard at less than half the cost of hauling by the Seward route; that feeding a more productive territory, including the copper mines and coal field, the Copper river route would have become commercially profitable, while a line from Seward will not begin to pay its way for years. Doubtless the consideration that moved the President to select the Seward route was the fact that the Copper river program would have included the purchase of the Morgan-Guggenheim railroad, which his advisors said would not be a good move politically. At any rate, Alaska may actually benefit by the decision, inasmuch as it is asserted that the Morgan-Guggenheim interests will now develop their own railroad and the territory through which it travels. Competition between the two railroad lines would furnish a good test as to the respective merits of a government-owned line and a privately-owned line.

High Cost of Justice

COMPTROLLER John Skelton Williams's attempt to make it appear that the Department of Justice thought enough of his charges against the Riggs National Bank to engage Louis D. Brandeis as special counsel to inquire into the advisability of taking action against the bank officials, led the writer to make a careful inquiry as to the amount of money spent by the government in extra counsel fees. The right of the Attorney General to hire such special assistants has been recognized for years, Congress making large lump appropriations for this purpose. The salaries paid to these specially engaged attorneys have never before been made public, but are herewith available. Owing to the great number of special attorneys employed only those who receive the largest salaries are mentioned. Jesse C. Adkins, engaged to prosecute the American Can Company, and the Corn Products Company, receives a salary of \$5,000; H. La Rue Brown, in the United Gas Improvement investigation, \$5,000; Henry E. Colton in the United States Steel Corporation case, \$5,000; J. W. Cox, in the United Gas Improvement case, \$5,000; Edwin P. Grosvenor in the Harvester Company case, \$5,000 "on account"; J. M. Dickinson, in the Steel Corporation suit \$7,500. Aside from these men, there are forty-five other special assistants, some working in Washington and some in the offices of the District Attorneys in various large cities, all drawing from about \$1,800 a year to \$4,000 a year. That is to say, there are more than fifty lawyers paid for extra work in enforcing the anti-trust laws. In addition there are five lawyers paid out of the lump appropriation for the prosecution of suits affecting title to Seminole allotted lands in Oklahoma; seven more paid out of the funds for the prosecution of suits affecting Pacific railroads, and finally seventy-six more paid out of an appropriation definitely provided for special assistants to the Attorney General and special attorneys for the various districts where important cases require extra and exclusive services. In this list are men who draw as much as \$10,000 a year. In the regular force of the Department of Justice, besides the Attorney General himself, there are a Solicitor General, drawing \$10,000, an Assistant to the Attorney General, drawing \$9,000 and six Assistant Attorney Generals drawing \$7,500 each. There are solicitors, ranging from \$3,000 to \$5,000 for every department, including the Treasury Department, and scores of assistants who defend claims against the United States. Congress appropriated \$660,000 in different bills for special assistants. Attorney General Gregory himself is not only a good lawyer, but a good judge of lawyers and he had plenty at his disposal, but Comptroller Williams wanted Brandeis, whose bill for services will probably be about \$50,000.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUDGE Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

GREAT things grow from very little ones. A pin prick may cause a death. The parable of the mustard seed which grew to a luxuriant tree is familiar to every reader of the Bible. A toy invention has often made a fortune.

Nearly every one of our captains of industry had little capital to begin with except a splendid physical foundation. At a recent luncheon in New York given by the Hon. A. J. Barton Hepburn in honor of Mr. Harry Chandler, of the Los Angeles Times, twenty successful leaders of banking and railway industries sat about the table. A majority of them, including Judge E. H. Gary of the Steel Corporation; F. W. Woolworth, the originator of the Five and Ten-Cent Stores; Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Frederick T. Haskell, Vice-President of the Illinois Trust Company of Chicago, confessed that they had begun life as farmer boys. These are samples of the farmer boys, struggling in their early days for an education, and some of them for an existence, who have never stopped to mark time but have always gone forward to lead the advancing procession of prosperity.

Take the single instance of Mr. Woolworth, with his 800 Five and Ten-Cent Stores scattered all over the country. He was still working on a farm up in Jefferson County, New York, after he had passed his majority. For three years he had tried to get a clerkship in a store in Watertown, N. Y., and at twenty-six had achieved that ambition. Alert, wide-awake and eager for an opportunity, he was deeply impressed one day by the rapidity with which a new five and ten-cent bargain counter, filled with odds and ends, was swept clean by a crowd of eager purchasers. The idea of a Five and Ten-Cent Store was thus implanted in Mr. Woolworth's mind.

He opened one in Utica. It was a success, and he made up his mind to try it in a new field where competition would be at the minimum, and selected Lancaster, Pa., as the place to make the big attempt to try out his idea. He had about \$300 worth of goods, and on the first day disposed of over a third of these and wired for duplication of his first order. This was in 1879. Five and Ten-Cent Stores sprang up all over the country only to melt away and disappear, but Woolworth plodded on, developing his business, and in ten years had placed it on as firm a foundation as that upon which the Woolworth Building in New York, his everlasting monument, now rests.

So much for having an idea, sticking to it and developing it into a splendid fortune. Let young men who are clamoring for money without working for it, and old men who are jealous of the successful and who want the latter to divide their substance with the luckless, impress upon their minds that the greatest need of all is ideas that will produce money, just as a thrifty tree will produce fruit. Think of a new idea that you can get behind with your labor and talent and capitalize for a fortune.

The stock market is responding only to helpful rumors. It pays little attention to any other. A year ago such a statement as was recently made by Mr. Mudge, of the Rock Island Railroad, after its receivership, that unless the persecution of the railroads ceased, some of the oldest and strongest might have to suffer the fate of the Rock Island, would have given a shock to the Stock Exchange that would have been reflected in a heavy decline. The fact that so little attention was paid to this statement, and even to the receivership for the old Rock Island—constituting the greatest railroad line ever placed in the hands of receivers in this country—is striking evidence of the spirit of the stock market and of its upward tendency.

Prosperity cannot be far away when everybody feels like giving it a welcome and driving off those who have interfered with its promotion. That is the feeling of the general public, and it found its strongest expression in some notable interviews, printed in the New York Herald recently, with representative newspaper publishers from all over the country assembled to attend the meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Associated Press.

All of these gentlemen, including Samuel A. Perkins, of the Tacoma Ledger; Scott C. Bone, of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer; Col. Clark Howell, of the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution; Conde Hamlin of the Albany, N. Y., Journal; James R. Gray, of the Atlanta, Ga., Journal; Charles W. Knapp, of the St. Louis Republic, had the same story to tell. It was one of a hopeful outlook and better times, not only ahead, but at hand. These are not superficial observers, but thinkers, men of affairs in close touch with local, and with general conditions, and their testimony is, therefore, worth more than passing note.

Some of the industrial stocks took a big jump because "war orders" amounting to \$100,000,000 had been received as reported by newspapers. This seems like a large amount, but it is as nothing compared with the billion dollars a year, or \$3,000,000 a day that the railroads would be prepared to spend for the ensuing five years, if their credit was established so that they could borrow the money and spend it for much-needed improvements, extensions and repairs.

In one month the railroads would spend the \$100,000,000 over which so much fuss has been made because of "war orders." If the latter has stimulated an advance in the industrials, what a jump the railroads' stocks would have if their credit were restored and they were re-established on a dividend-paying basis.

Many signs indicate that the public is determined to give the railroads a square deal and fair play and that public sentiment to this end has made itself felt at Washington. The Interstate Commerce Commission as re-organized, and as at present constituted, is certainly showing much more consideration to the railroads than they have been receiving. If the Department of Justice would take its hands off of the Industrial Corporations on the agreement of the latter—which they are perfectly willing to make—to conform in all respects to the law, in their future conduct, we could prepare ourselves for the vast extension of our business at home and abroad which the present opportunity offers.

The Stock Market will have its ups and downs, but the tendency is well selected

(Continued on page 445)

SERVICE

Success in any business is measured by the value of its Service.

The essentials that go to make Service of value to investors are the ability to advise intelligently, the excellence of organization and the equipment for the execution of orders.

But back of Service should be financial soundness, known integrity and established confidence. These do not come over-night, but are the slow growth of years.

For a quarter of a century we have been in close and active touch with the security and commodity markets. We have always been in position to give the best possible Service, because we have spared no effort or expense to secure, from reliable sources, information of value to investors. The present offers excellent opportunities for the investor, but, at the same time, conditions do not warrant indiscriminate commitments in the markets, and the need for guidance is imperative. We invite inquiries, personal or by correspondence.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

(Continued from page 444)

standard dividend payers is upward, and will be for some time to come—at least until we know whether the promise of normal crops is to be fulfilled or not. Of course, this does not take into calculation any sudden or unforeseen misfortune like our embroilment with a foreign nation.

C., Willow Lakes, S. D.: The Investors' Syndicate has no connection with Wall Street and I am unable to get satisfactory information.

W. J. D., Elmhurst, N. Y.: There has been a good deal of manipulation about California Petroleum. It looks dangerous to deal in. Pittsburgh Coal Pfd. is better.

B., Pottsville, Pa.: New Haven, Pennsylvania and New York Central are all promising for a long pull unless some unexpected event changes the entire current of the market.

A., Middleton, W. Va.: I think well of New York Central, O. & W., Erie first Pfd., New Haven and Kansas City Southern Pfd., as market conditions now are. Miami Copper looks high with a par value of only \$5.

M., New Orleans, La.: Among the cheap common stocks that would share in a rising market are Union Bag & Paper, International Paper, Great Western, Erie, American Ice, Houston Oil, Va. Car. Chem., and American Woolen.

B., Stratford, Ont.: Anglo-American Oil last January paid 5%, and 5% extra dividend. The capital stock is \$10,000,000; par value \$5, so that at 18, it is selling at a substantial premium. It is one of the Standard Oil subsidiaries.

J., Pleasant Hill, Mo.: The reason why I suggested Bethlehem Steel some months ago as an attractive speculation, was because of the official statement that it was earning over 30%. Opportunities for such a speculation are not frequent.

R., Scranton, Pa.: The par value of Anaconda is \$25. Around 1900 it paid 13% and shortly after only 4%, so that any extraordinary advance must have had a particular reason for it. It is a well-managed property, probably as good as any of the coppers.

W., Muscatine, Ia.: While it is conceded that the reconstruction of the New Haven, which has been so splendidly undertaken by President Elliott, will require time, it is generally believed that he will work out its problems and the stock is, therefore, safer to buy than to sell.

S., Charlestown, S. C.: 1. Anglo-American Oil has had a decided advance above par. As one of the former Standard Oil concerns, it is well regarded. Capital, \$10,000,000. Par, \$5. Paid a stock dividend of 100% in 1913 and generous dividends since. 2. Kerr Lake has a capital of \$3,000,000. Par value, \$5. Paid dividends since 1905 up to March, 1914 when it paid 5 cents a share. Anglo-American is much safer.

R., Mineral, Va.: 1. If B. & O. Common were sure of its dividends, it would, of course, sell higher. Earnings show that the present dividend is not assured. 2. Seaboard Airline Pfd. discontinued dividends not long since. 3. Earnings of Va. Car. Chem. do not seem to justify immediate payment of dividends. Its business is reported to be very good. 4. N. Y. Transportation has not yet declared a dividend, though one has been earned.

B., Stockton, Cal.: 1. The Twin States Gas & Electric is a fairly prosperous public utility concern in New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. According to its last statement, its earnings are more than sufficient to meet interest charges. 2. Greater security will be had by buying well-selected industrial or railway shares. With your limited capital, it would be better to buy first-class bonds, netting around 5%, of unquestioned security, or if you desired security with a little speculative possibility, take first-class preferred railroad securities like Atchison, Union Pacific, Great Northern, St. Paul and Northwest.

P., St. Paul, Minn.: 1. North Butte has large properties in Montana and is liberally capitalized at \$9,000,000. Has paid dividends since 1905, including two quarterly dividends of \$1 each last year. 2. Butte & Superior has a capital of \$3,500,000—par value, \$10. It has paid generous dividends. 3. Superior & Boston Copper has a par value of \$10 and is developing a large property, but is speculative. 4. Greene Cananea has a par of \$100 and paid a dividend of \$1 a share a year ago. Mexican troubles have seriously interfered with its business. 5. La Rose has been one of the largest producers in the Cobalt District. For a time it paid dividends and extra dividends. It is far from an investment. 6. The rising tendency in the stock market always reflected, as a rule, by a similar tendency in the mining market, but industrial and railway shares, which are not being depleted by every dividend, are the safer.

M., Buffalo, N. Y.: 1. Chicago & Alton Pfd. might have possibilities if the railroad situation improves. With anything like

fair treatment of the railroads, it might get back to a dividend basis. 2. Union Bag & Paper Com. is purely speculative. Stocks of this character always rise sympathetically with an advancing market. 3. N. Y. Transportation has the bus franchise on Fifth Avenue. In the panic of 1907, the stock sold at \$2 a share and within the last few months it has risen to 14. As par is only \$20, the advance has covered prospects of dividends. 4. The Art Metal Co. ought to do better with a general improvement of business. 5. Erie Com. is looked upon as a good speculation whenever the market is active, but the first preferred would be safer, as much of the common is held abroad and might be unloaded on an advancing market.

J. A. C., Versailles, Ky.: 1. American Car & Foundry and American Locomotive may be helped by "war orders," but that would be a temporary matter. What they need is railroad orders. They cannot get these until railroad earnings improve. 2. Anaconda is one of the best of the mining propositions. 3. If the Corn Products Co. should win the government suit its shares should sell higher. It is one of the best managed of the industrials. 4. L. & N. pays 7% and is well regarded. 5. Control of Ont. & Western was bought by the New Haven at between 45 and 50. If the expected dividend of 2% due around June is declared the stock is cheap around 30. 6. Southern Railway Pfd. has passed its dividend. It is a good property in a rapidly developing section and, therefore, well regarded by patient holders. 7. The Wall Street Journal is among the best of the Wall Street papers.

New York, April 29, 1915.

JASPER.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Readers who are interested in informing themselves regarding the New York Stock Exchange, its methods and controlling influences, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, should scrutinize the announcements by advertisers on the financial pages, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. Readers should feel free to send a letter or a postal card for any information they may desire from the following sources:

Timely stock market suggestions will be found in a circular just issued by Slattery & Co., dealers in investment securities, 40 Exchange Pl., New York. Write for a free copy.

Motion picture stocks, selling from \$2.50 upward a share, are offered by the Motion Picture Securities Co., 27 William St., New York. They will send a list on application.

Six per cent. farm mortgages have been sold for a quarter of a century by Walter L. Williamson, Lisbon, North Dakota. He invites investors, large and small, to write to him for lists of mortgages and particulars.

Six per cent. certificates in denominations of \$100 and upward are issued by the Salt Lake Security & Trust Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, one of the depositories of postal savings banks. Write to this trust company for a booklet of information.

Those who seek to increase their income are invited by Parmelee & Co., 31 Nassau St., New York, to write to them regarding the merits of a 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, which they recommend as safe and profitable. It yields over 6½ per cent.

An interesting article for those who seek safety first, entitled "Safeguarding Securities," appears in *Bond Topics* for April. A copy of this publication can be had free on application to A. H. Bickmore & Co., 111 Broadway, New York. It will be found instructive.

An excellent plan for investing moderate sums by making small payments, the customer getting the benefit of the dividends, has been prepared for their clients by Degener & Burke, members of the New York Stock Exchange, 20 Broad St., New York. Write to them for a copy of their free "Booklet B."

A list of attractive \$100 bonds, especially inviting to small investors, will be found in the *Odd Lot Review* published by John Mule & Co., specialists in Odd Lots, 74 Broadway, New York. This firm is a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Write to it for a free sample copy of its weekly review.

Seven per cent. first mortgages from \$300 to \$10,000, secured by well-selected property in Oklahoma have been sold for many years to their customers by Aurelius-Swanson Co., 28 State National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla. Write them for free booklet and lists of loans, and also for bank references.

An instructive booklet entitled *The Odd Lot*, showing how to invest small amounts in the best class of securities, has just been published by Sheldon, Morgan & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York. Write to the above firm for a copy of the new free booklet "A-12" on Odd Lots.

Investors who seek to diversify their investments so as to include first mortgage real estate bonds, paying 6 per cent., are invited to write to S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers, established in 1882, Straus Building, Chicago, or 1 Wall Street, New York, and ask for a free copy of their "April Booklet 601-B."

A list of well-selected securities, specially attractive to those who would take advantage of the present condition of the market to make an investment on the partial-payment plan, will be found in free "Booklet L. W." compiled by Rensford, Lyon & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 33 New Street, New York. Write the above firm for a copy.

Savings Bank depositors who desire to increase their income can do so by buying the same high-class bonds that the government accepts as security for postal savings bank deposits. The New First National Bank, Dept. 5, Columbus, O., makes a specialty of these bonds. Write to the above bank for a copy of its free "Booklet E" entitled "Bonds of Our Country."



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Success usually begins at the age of forty-five—jobs are apt to end there.

The ordinary business virtues will carry a man over the early stages of a career. Loyalty, diligence and intelligence win promotion up to thirty—but not at forty-five. At that age, a man must have everything or he has nothing. The ladder of promotion is really a moving stairway—when you get to the top you get off.

Almost any young man can hold a job—but is he good enough for the next one? Will the next job be the top of the moving stairway?

Is he acquiring a grasp of the fundamental principles of business? Will he, at forty or forty-five, be ready to take hold of bigger work and become a leader—or will he get off?

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financier learns of organization—the engineer, of finance. The corporation lawyer learns of transportation, distribution, sales, advertising, accounting; the business man learns business law.

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Its subscribers include men in every rank of business life: presidents and officers of big corporations; proprietors of progressive smaller concerns; department heads and assistants; accountants, chief clerks and the younger men who are looking forward to bigger responsibilities. To all these it gives knowledge that could be otherwise obtained only by years of bitter experience—if at all. Find out today what it offers you.



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THE UNITED STATES NAVY ILLUSTRATED

From May 1st to July 4th, the Atlantic Fleet and its auxiliaries of the United States Navy will indulge in a series of naval demonstrations extending from Narragansett Bay to the Panama Canal, and on May 17th, at New York, President Wilson will review no fewer than eighty warships of every grade, size and class.

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For this great naval function, we have prepared a handsome book 13½ x 10½ inches in size, entitled "The United States Navy Illustrated"—an exquisite souvenir of the occasion and an album of permanent value. Within an attractively colored cover are over sixty beautiful half-tones of the various types of war vessels, from the superdreadnought Pennsylvania to the new-type submarine G-4. The majority of these half-tones measure 8¼ x 5 inches. All the latest types and most recently launched vessels have been especially photographed for this collection. Below each picture have been printed such valuable statistics of the vessel as its size, age, speed, batteries and complement.

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YOU get comfort—the extra quality of rubber gives greater resiliency—makes your step as easy as the cat's own.

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And there are no holes to track mud and dirt—yet they cost no more than the ordinary kinds—50c. attached—all dealers—black and tan.

Get a pair of Cat's Paw Heels today. They will pay you daily dividends of satisfaction all summer.

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Originators and patentees of the Foster Friction Plug which prevents slipping.

Do you have weak arches? Then you need the Foster Orthopedic Heel which gives that extra support where needed. Especially valuable to policemen, motorists, conductors, floor walkers and all who are on their feet a great deal. 75c. attached of your dealer—or sent postpaid upon receipt of 50c. and outline of your heel.



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unless they are technically correct, and you can only acquire this technique under skilful guidance.

In comic art particularly, the clever caricature depends altogether on a proper understanding of *what* to emphasize and *what* to omit, and this

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We send you this instruction by mail and your individual training comes under the personal direction of Mr. Grant E. Hamilton, an artist of international reputation. This school has been established eleven years and has developed many first-class illustrators who are now earning good incomes from their art.

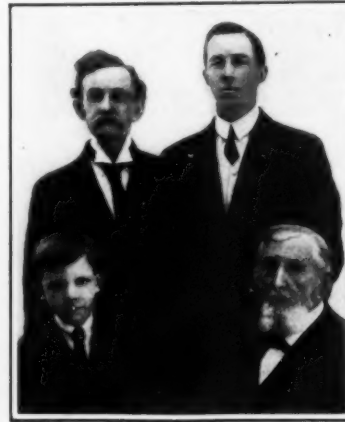
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Reminiscences of a Centenarian

JOHN R. LYONS, of Marissa, Ill., who celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his birth on September 14, 1914, has led a most sensible and satisfactory life, and has been blessed with good health and keen perceptions in his declining years. Recently he wrote for **LESLIE'S** a little sketch of his recollections, as follows:

"I will attempt to give a brief sketch of my career and narrate some of the many changes that have taken place during my life, which in some ways seems to be brief even now. I was born in Winnsboro, S. C., Sept. 14, 1814, of Scotch-Irish parents, who emigrated to America in 1805. Not



A FAMILY OF FOUR GENERATIONS

John R. Lyons, 100 years old; his son William McKee Lyons, 68 years old; his grandson John Ralph Lyons, 35 years old, and his great-grandson William Harold Lyons, 8 years old.

finding conditions in South Carolina congenial, our family moved to Illinois in 1833. Illinois was at this time only 15 years old and very little of the land had been taken up by settlers. I settled in the southern part of St. Clair County, in Marissa township, and have lived continuously in this locality for 81 years. My first dwelling was of logs and had no windows. As there were no cooking stoves then, the open hearth fire-place was used for cooking and heating.

"St. Louis, Mo., at that time was only a small river town, and Chicago had only very recently found a place on the map. When I was a boy no steamboat had ever been seen on the Mississippi or any of the Western rivers. No steamship had ever crossed the ocean. The first railroad had not been built and there was found no faster means of transportation than the old stage coach. The lazy canal boat was the luxurious mode of travel in that day. The telegraph was an unheard of thing, and postage stamps and envelopes had not made their appearance; nor were matches, lead pencils and steel pens in existence. I did not own or ride in a buggy or carriage until along in middle-life.

"The one hundred years of my life certainly comprises the greatest century of progress the world has ever seen. The changes in farm life during the past seventy-five years have been marvelous. Our first wheat crops were harvested by hand, men doing the cutting with scythe and cradle. The first power harvesting machine was introduced during the 1850 period and was a very crude affair. A few years later the McCormick reaper made its appearance, followed later by the McCormick self-raking machine. In the 1870 period a binder attachment was perfected and the wheat harvesting business was in a large measure revolutionized. Our first wheat crops were threshed by horses treading out same. Later horse-power separators were introduced, which could turn out two or three hundred bushels a day, while now with a progressive steam threshing outfit one thousand bushels is often threshed in half a day.

"In January, 1843, I was married to Miss Mary A. McKee, of Randolph County, who proved to be a most valuable helpmate in every phase of pioneer life. Six children were born, all of whom have since died except one son, William McKee Lyons, a prominent business man of Marissa, Ill. The oldest son gave his life for his country in 1863, during the war between the States.

"I have always lived the simple life, always very regular in my habits—ate three meals a day, drank no intoxicating liquor and never worked hard enough to break down my constitution. I was never a robust man, and many of my friends of early days predicted that I would not live to be half a hundred years old. They have all long since passed away. I believe the Lord has a purpose in prolonging my life."

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
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Big Business Men Wear 'Em—The Men Who Make money and keep it wear these suits. They know Richman Clothes are worth a great deal more than \$10. They prefer several clean suits to one shabby one. In Cleveland, home of our factory and largest store for 16 years, EVERY SIXTH MAN of its 600,000 inhabitants BUYS A SUIT OR OVERCOAT of us once a year. Men in every walk of life are wearing them—they are the clothes for YOU, wherever you are, wherever you are. A TEN-DOLLAR BILL and postage will bring you Richman clothes right to your door—garment, post, satisfaction guaranteed or money back. **STYLE BOOK FREE**—Write for spring catalog of latest styles—and 75 newest fashions.

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Curious Glimpses of a Great Conflict

Three Incidents of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71

Reproduced from the 1871 Files of Leslie's Weekly



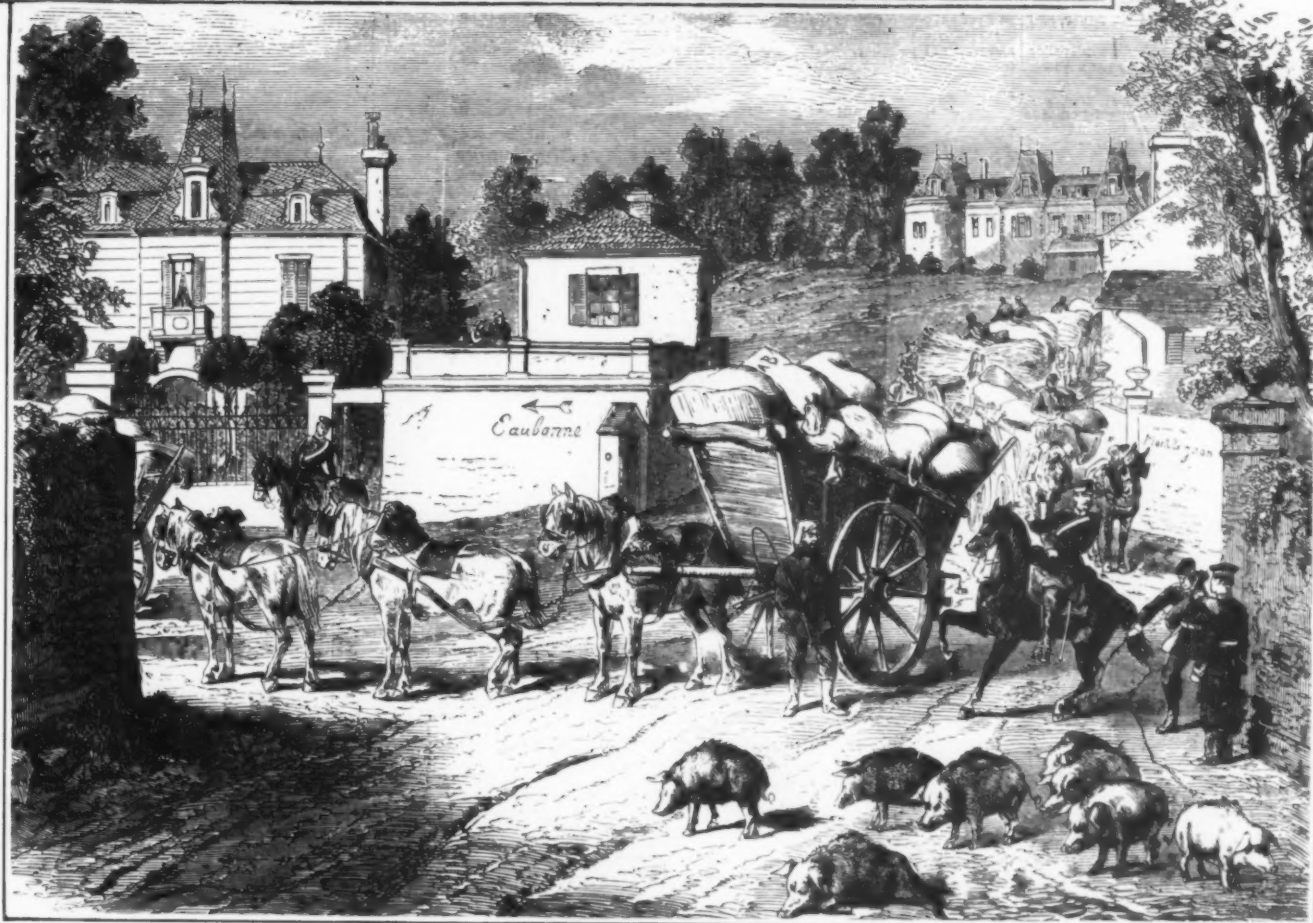
A WAR CORRESPONDENT STARTLED

The representative of a London journal who was in Thionville, Lorraine, when it was bombarded by the Germans, was driven from house to house by shells crashing through the roofs. At length he secured what seemed to him to be a safe refuge. He was very tired and sleepy, but forced himself to keep awake while he wrote an account of the day's doings for his paper. Before he could finish his letter, a shell broke through the ceiling of the room, carrying away a corner of the house and filling the apartment with broken glass and other debris. The correspondent, though used to danger, was unmoved by his narrow escape from death.



PRUSSIANS FEED THE STARVING PARISIANS

When Paris capitulated to the Germans, there was a serious scarcity of provisions in the city. Everybody had been put on short rations of mainly the plainest food. When the Prussian troops entered the city they brought in great quantities of supplies and of these distributed a large share among the hungry people. At St. Denis, as shown in the picture, vegetables, meat and other foodstuffs were taken to the principal market and the soldiers roasted meat at open fires and also dealt out bouillon to the crowds. At this post-siege picnic the animosities of war were forgotten and good feeling prevailed on both sides. For several days 20,000 of the conquering troops occupied the capital. Immediately after their departure the Communists began to create disturbances, which culminated in many acts of vandalism by mobs. The uprising was finally put down by French troops.



HOW THE FOOD SUPPLIES CAME IN

The victorious Germans conveyed grain, etc., into Paris in long wagon trains and drove in many pigs. These signs of plenty were greeted with demonstrations of joy by the half-famished crowds who for months had had barely enough to eat

to keep them alive. They were too hungry to care at that time which side had won in the war. The suffering masses had occasion to regret the departure from the city of the liberal-handed German forces which occurred a few days later.

Victor Record
of "Celeste Aida"
sung by Caruso

Caruso
as Rhadames
in Aida

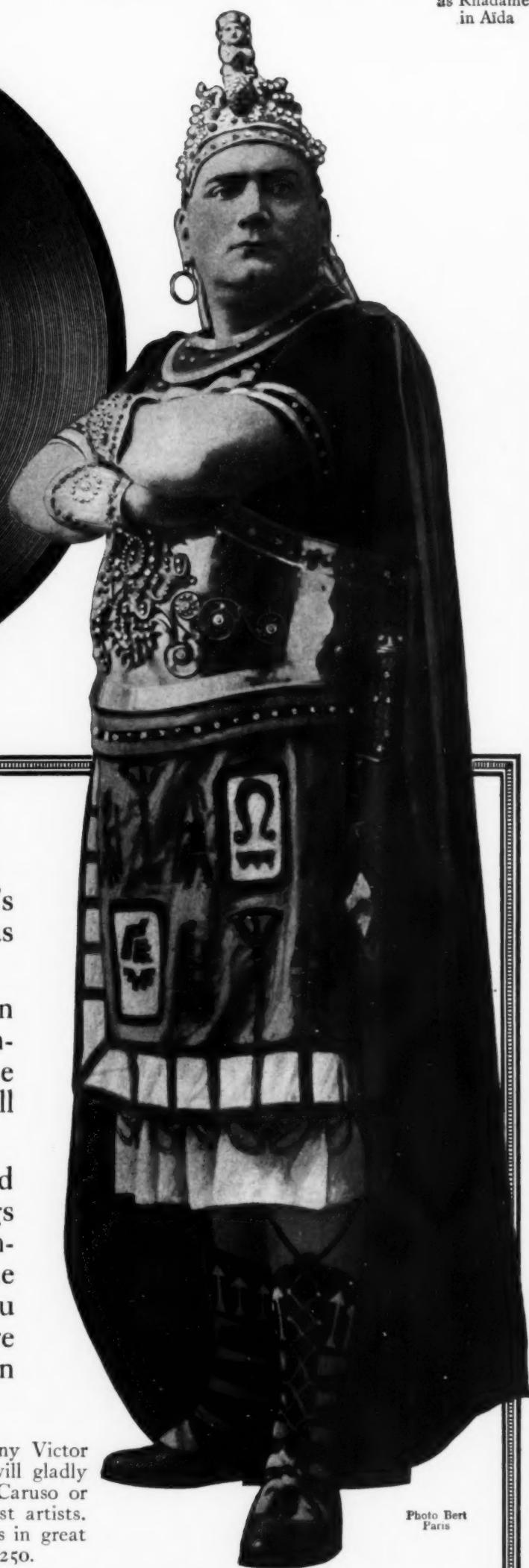


Photo Bert
Paris

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